

1966 AND ALL THAT WHEN ENGLAND RULED THE WORLD

HISTORY

REVEAL

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE

ISSUE 31 // JULY 2016 // £4.50



THE SOMME

How a footballer became
a World War I hero

SECRETS OF THE TITANIC

Behind the scenes
of the tragic ship

RICHARD I

LIONHEART

MEDIEVAL CRUSADER KING



PLUS

ESCAPE FROM ALCATRAZ

TERRACOTTA ARMY

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Welcome



Many of us will have first encountered **Richard the Lionheart** in our childhoods, thanks to his habit of returning from crusade at the end of **Robin Hood movies** to vanquish the evil King John. But there's an awful lot more to him than such

fables. That this **legendary king of England spent just six months** of his reign within this kingdom is one of many intriguing aspects to his rule. The full story is on page 28.

Further afield, we bring you an extraordinary tale from **the Land of the Rising Sun** (p47). Japan's deadly Samurai warriors are at the heart of the story of Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu, who **opened up Japan to European traders** in the 17th century, with dramatic consequences.

We also mark **two significant anniversaries**, both of which coincidentally feature football at their centre. Firstly, and most obviously, it is 50 years since England won the World Cup, so we **take a trip back to the summer of '66** to explore how it wasn't just sport that put England on top of the world (p54). Secondly, as



Richard the Lionheart was laid to rest in Fontevraud Abbey, France, the land where he spent much of his reign as king of England

we remember **the Battle of the Somme, 100 years on**, we tell the heroic story of Donald Bell, a professional footballer who gave up the pursuit of medals, only to win the **Victoria Cross in a foreign field** (p67).

Do **write in** to tell us what you think of the issue!

Paul

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our August issue, on sale 21 July

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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

1,178

The number of spaces in *Titanic's* 20 lifeboats; more than 2,200 people were on board. See page 84.

14

The number of times that Stalingrad's railway station changed hands between the Germans and Soviets in just six hours of fighting. See page 98.

18

The number of Grand Slam tennis championships won by Alice Marble, also a US spy. See page 24.

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AQUILA Magazine is a big hit in the world of children's publishing, bringing a unique blend of challenging ideas and irreverent fun to thousands of young fans around the world every month.

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What's inside? Every month the magazine introduces a fresh new topic – these are explored in an ingenious and exuberant fashion, with articles, experiments and creative things to make – the magazine also explores philosophy and wellbeing to make sure young readers maintain a balanced take on life. As well as all of this, **AQUILA** is beautifully illustrated by up-and-coming artists and includes photos and diagrams throughout.

If this all sounds too good to be true, then the evidence shows that thousands of teachers, parents and grandparents recognise a good thing when they see it, recommending **AQUILA** to their students and friends: the magazine receives nearly as many new orders by recommendation as it does from advertising.



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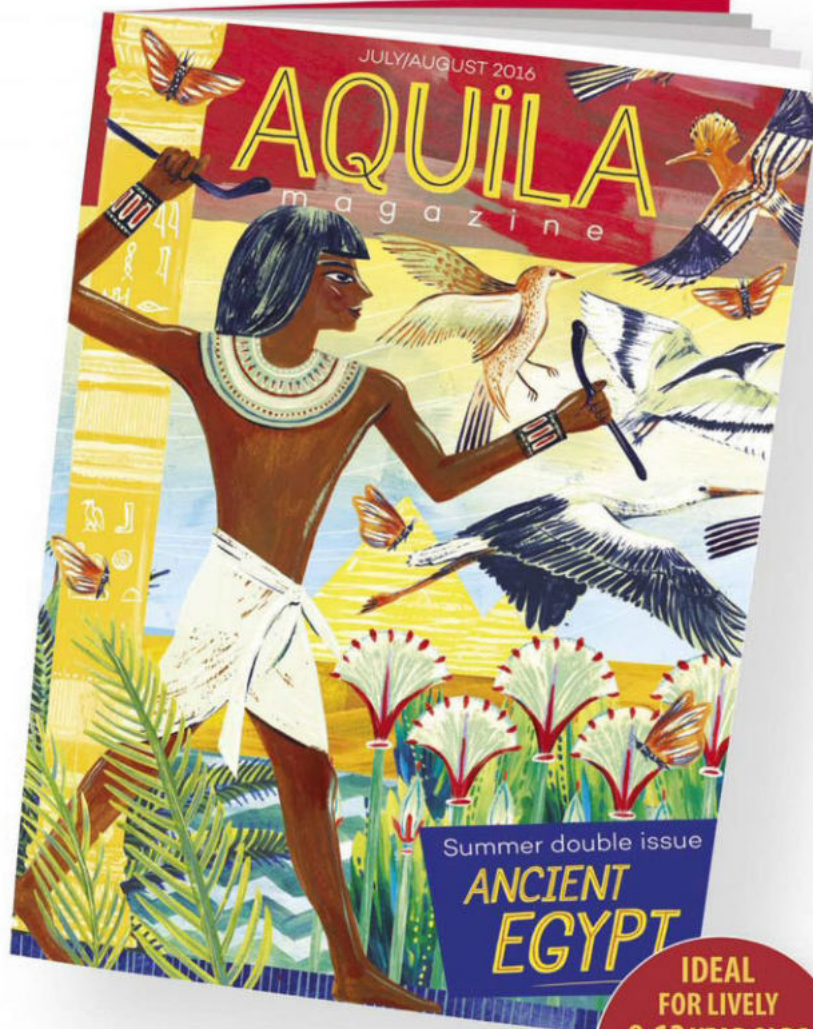
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Ancient Egypt

This double issue makes brilliant reading for the summer holidays!

Children can make a **Water Clock** and find out how the Ancient Egyptians learned to measure time; explore ancient **Star Science** in 'A Tomb with a View' and tackle some **Ancient Egyptian Maths** (including some astonishingly clever multiplication techniques!). **Howard Carter** describes the 'wonderful things' he found in **Tutankhamun's** tomb and Pharaoh **Amenhotep** pens a hilarious advice column. As well as baking some traditional **Fire-pit Bread** from scratch, make a **Matchbox Mummy** and enjoy a double helping of summer fun, games, quizzes and competitions – you'd have to be embalm-y to miss it!

New: THE AQUILA BOOK CLUB in association with BookTrust. We are reading *The Nowhere Emporium* by **Ross Mackenzie**.

IDEAL FOR LIVELY 8-12 YEAR OLDS

See sample magazine online

HAPPY BIRTHDAY ALL YEAR!

What could be more fun than a gift that keeps coming though the letterbox every month? If you wish the first issue can be dispatched in time for the special day, along with your gift message. **Coming up next: WWII, Bones and Codes & Coding.**



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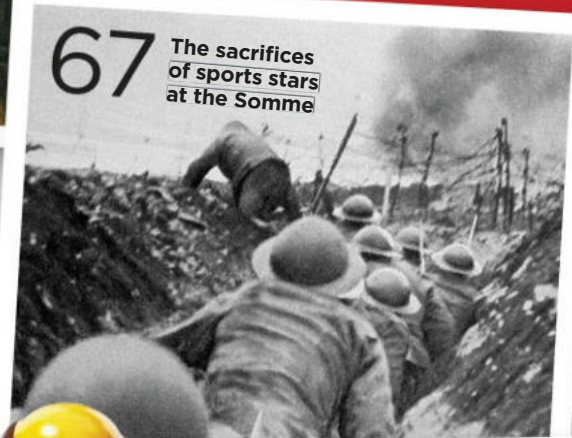
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History's best
prison breaks -
tunnels, fake guns
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tennis forever



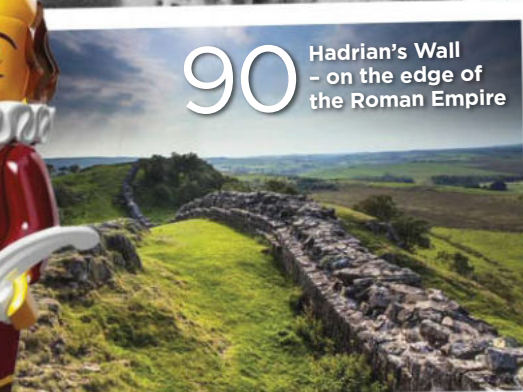
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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH

DEAD RINGERS

I just finished reading your article on the American Civil War (The Big Story, May 2016) and enjoyed it very much. I have visited Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond and many other Civil War related places.

Your article mentioned that wealthy people could pay

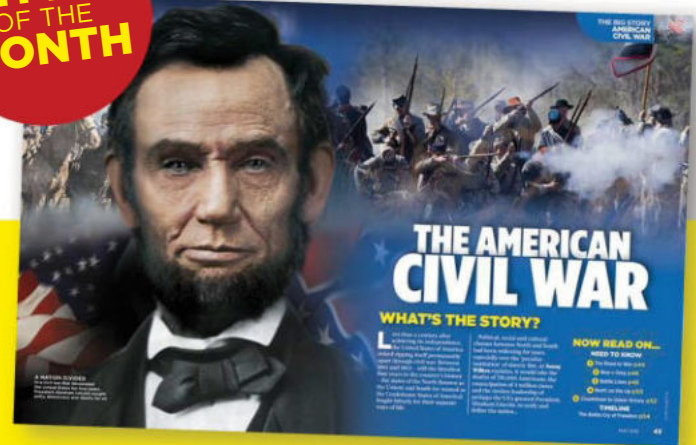
named John Summerfield Staples, who lived and was later buried in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Staples was hired by none other than President Abraham Lincoln to serve in his stead.

The article also mentioned Robert E Lee surrendering to Ulysses S Grant at Appomattox Court House. That was the home of Wilmer McLean. Oddly enough, at the start of the war

“A young man called John Summerfield Staples was hired to serve in Lincoln’s stead”

\$300 to have someone fight in their place. The practice of hiring a substitute also applied to men who were unable to fight due to age or poor health. One person who served as a substitute was a young man

McLean was a grocer living in Manassas, Virginia, where the First Battle of Bull Run was fought in July 1861. Confederate General PGT Beauregard used the McLean home as his headquarters, which then drew fire from



CONFEDERATE COINCIDENCE

Marie Haisan points out that a humble grocer was present at both the First Battle of Bull Run and General Robert E Lee’s surrender

Union artillery. Hoping to stay out of harm’s way, McLean left Manassas and moved his family to Appomattox Court House, to the very same home where Lee surrendered. Wilmer McLean was

thus witness both to the first major battle of the Civil War and to the surrender.

Marie Haisan

Tannersville, Pennsylvania

Marie wins a copy of *The Somme & Verdun: 1916 Remembered* by Julian Thompson, published by Andre Deutsch and worth £40. Crammed with removable maps and letters, it also includes a CD featuring testimony from Somme veterans.



f Great issue as always. Forces me to read histories I never would have known about or sought out on my own. Every issue a delight to explore.
Donald Macdonald

LEADER OF THE PACK

I enjoyed your piece on the Spanish Armada (Clash of Nations, June 2016) and was pleased that you did not repeat the misconception of attributing the leadership of the English fleet to Francis Drake. That

Lord Howard of Effingham was commander is a fact I have always remembered. I taught the Spanish Armada many times while I was a primary school teacher and I lived in close proximity to Donnington Castle, in the Thames Valley, which has direct links with Howard and the Armada.

At the time of her accession, Queen Elizabeth I was Lady of the Manor for Newbury, one mile away, and, according to historian Walter Money, she had a “special

partiality” for the town. When Elizabeth had been a prisoner, she begged to be sent to Donnington Castle in preference to other places of captivity. In September 1568, on her second visit to Newbury, the castle was repaired and fitted out for the Queen at great expense. In 1600, a grateful monarch granted the castle and the position of High Steward of Newbury to Lord Howard who held it until his death in 1624. Today, the remaining two tall, round towers joined by a high wall stand imposingly on the crest of a hill with a view across the Thames Valley, a panorama both Elizabeth and Howard would have enjoyed.

Andrew Allport
Berkshire

CIVIL SERVICE

Your feature on the American Civil War (The Big Story, May 2016) was a marvellous piece of work! You covered in 14 pages what others have taken almost as many volumes to cover. You got the gist without leaving anything out.

I always enjoy your magazine, but this feature was exceptionally well done.

Jim Duke

Santa Monica, California

TROY STORY

I found the article ‘The Legend of Troy’ (Myth-busting, May 2016) particularly interesting and greatly influenced by my love of the 2004 film *Troy*. My interest was focused on the lengths that people have gone to in order to find out if Homer’s poem speaks any truth, as opposed to the

NO DRAKE MISTAKE

Andrew Allport was relieved that we hadn’t promoted Sir Francis Drake and put him in command of the Armada-busting English fleet



awesome tale of the warrior Achilles and his killing power.

As covered in the feature, the effort by Heinrich Schliemann shows how much he wanted to find the truth, despite Homer's poem being heavily ridiculed during the Enlightenment. The amount of manpower he had and the scale of the operation show how, perhaps, he was maddened by the legend of Troy. The photo of Schliemann's team of excavators proves just this.

In the 1980s, Manfred Korfmann arrived with new technology and a continued desire, revealing further evidence backing Homer's poem. Yet still, tablets have been found suggesting not a decade of siege and conflict as Homer wrote, but around 200 years.

Perhaps more time and advancements in technology, matched with that same hunger for the discovery of the truth, will result in a definitive finding.

Harry Sharp
London

SNAP JUDGEMENT

There is a photo in your Martin Luther King feature (The Big Story, March 2016), which appears to show a lean and mean sunglassesed cop siccing a dog on a defenceless non-aggressive man. The picture was notorious around the world and I believed the cop was a racist thug, as did millions who saw it. Yet it took 45 years for me to learn the true story behind the image.

The cop was liked by blacks in Birmingham as he was considered fair and respectful by standards in place there and then. The other man was 17, mentally disabled, and was warned by his parents not to go near the demonstration downtown. He went and crossed the street behind a line of cops. The cop's dog, already on edge, was startled by the approach from behind, turned and lunged. The cop was startled too. He turned, grabbed



FREEZE FRAME

Can the click of a camera shutter ever hope to reveal the truth and context of a captured moment in time?

the youth to push him back, and pulled back on the dog. His face was naturally grimaced. Now the camera went off and there it was – a racist cop thrusting his dog on a mild-looking black man.

This error has been repeated in publications for over 50 years. Now, you republish it under the same circumstances and the result will be another misinformed generation misreading it. An image not explained can be misused or misinterpreted – it captures an instant, not a story.

The cop did his job, the dog did his job and the photographer did his job. *History Revealed* owes the cop and history a written clarification in the next edition.

Michael J McGuire
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Editor replies:

I'm glad you brought this to our attention, as it's interesting to hear this version of the story behind the picture, and that there may be more to this iconic image than meets the eye. While the camera may not lie, it also doesn't always tell the whole story.

f I very much enjoyed Julian Humphrys' article on the Spanish Armada (Cover feature, June 2016). Like most people interested in history, I have watched several television programmes over the years in connection with this subject, but it is good to see in your magazine that Julian Humphrys has added 'What Happened Next?'. I have always wondered and I am so pleased that my curiosity has been answered.
Elaine Robinson

🐦 #SirFrancisDrake looks very similar to @McConaughey in #FreeStateOfJones on your new front cover
@MovieManUK

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 29 are:
S Russell, Bexleyheath
A Redmore, Bristol
R Grieve, Dumfries & Galloway.
Congratulations! You've each won a copy of **Churchill: the Life**, by Max Arthur, published by Cassell and worth £25.
To test those little grey cells with this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

SNAPSHOT

1981

BRIXTON BURNS

The rioting that tore through Brixton, south London, a few months earlier briefly returns on 10 July 1981, leaving an overturned police car blazing at the corner of Atlantic Road and Brixton Road. The predominantly black community – where incomes are low and unemployment high – have a fraught relationship with the police, largely due to the use of controversial ‘stop and search’ laws. Tensions snap over a weekend in April, sending 5,000 Brixton locals into the streets, hurling petrol bombs and bricks, setting fire to cars and destroying buildings. More than 300 people, mostly police, are injured. In November, the results of the public inquiry, headed by Lord Scarman, are published, highlighting the “racial disadvantage that is a fact of British life”.



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TIME CAPSULE
JULY





SNAPSHOT

1922 TOO MUCH SKIN

On a sunny July day in 1922, two women's day at the beach in Chicago is ruined when police drag, carry and bundle them into the back of a van. Their crime? Wearing bathing suits that are banned for showing too much flesh. Old-fashioned attitudes towards preserving modesty take a while, and more arrests, to ease. Even after the one-piece is introduced, officers patrol the sands next to Lake Michigan with tape measures to make sure costumes aren't too high above the knee.



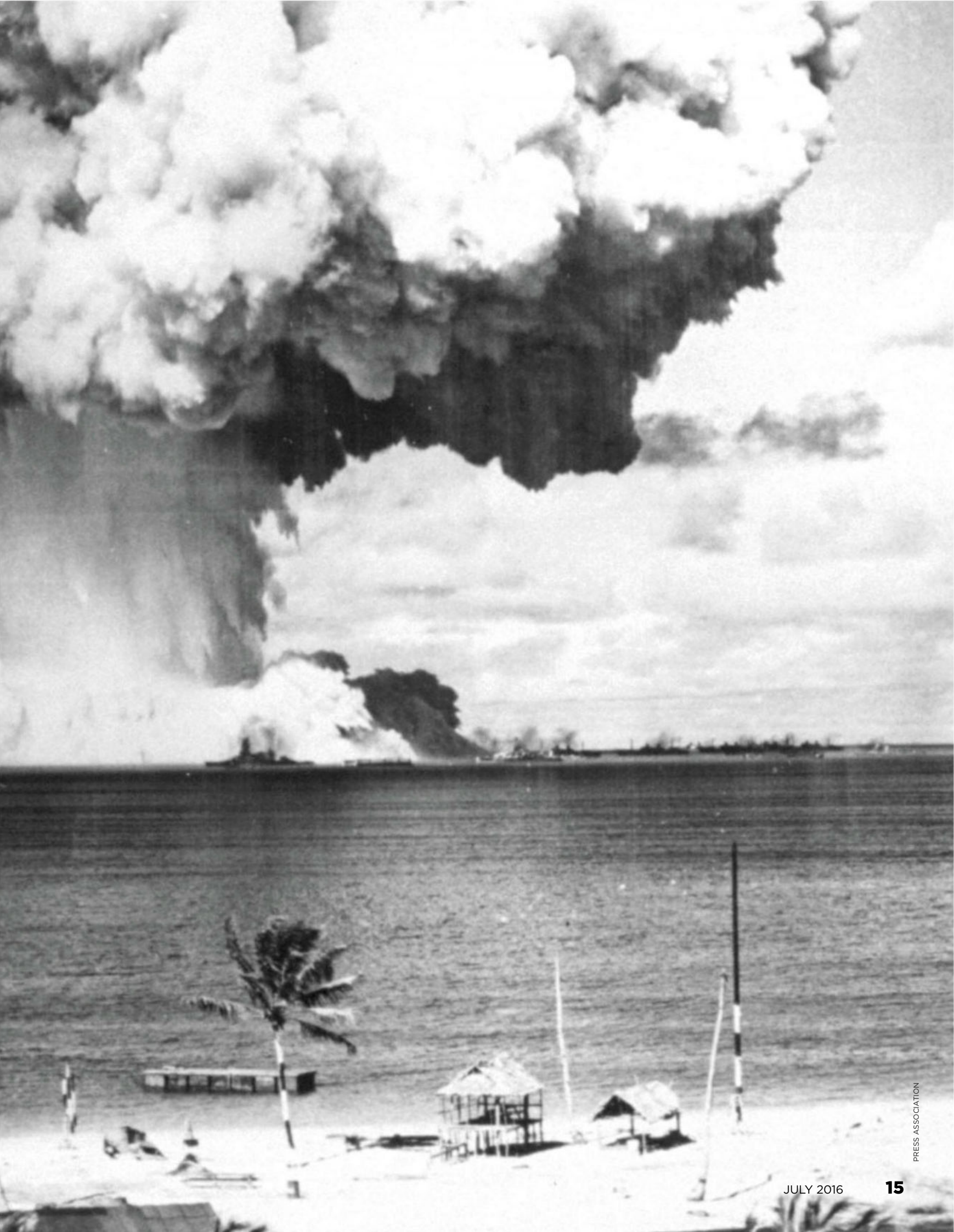
TIME CAPSULE
JULY

SNAPSHOT

1946 **BIKINI BOMBSHELL**

On 25 July 1946, a 2 million-ton column of water and spray erupts into the sky above Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific Ocean – the result of the first underwater nuclear detonation. To test the effect of atomic weapons on warships, the 23-kiloton blast, codenamed 'Baker', sinks nine vessels in the dummy fleet positioned nearby, but the most lasting damage is done by radioactive fallout. A deep-water test scheduled for 1947 has to be cancelled due to the extensive contamination. Nuclear explosions between 1946 and 1958 make Bikini Atoll uninhabitable, even today.







"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **July**

NAUGHTY NAME

After Herostratus's crime, the authorities forbade the mention of his name. We know about him thanks to Greek historian Theopompus.



BLAZE OF GLORY

356 BC HEROSTRATUS HEATS UP HISTORY

Desperate to be famous, a narcissistic Ephesian named Herostratus burned down the Temple of Artemis, **one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World**, on 21 July 356 BC. Although he was executed in an attempt to hush up his crime, it was too late. The saying 'Herostratic fame' came to be associated with criminals engaging in the nefarious in order to be chained to eternal fame.

UN-VERTICAL VENICE

1902 THE LEANING TOWER OF ST MARKS

Rome wasn't built in a day, but Venice's ancient architecture was destroyed in one. After **1,000 years of standing tall**, St Mark's Campanile was floored on 14 July 1902 when a crack shook down its north face. Somehow, the disaster claimed the life of only one victim – the **caretaker's cat**. A replica was erected for St Mark's Day, 10 years later.



PLAGUE OF LOVE

1439 INFECTED WITH AFFECTION

In the 15th century, fear of the Black Death was rife as it had wiped out populations around Europe. If **swelling, sweating, vomiting, diarrhoea and death** weren't enough to contend with, the plague came close to vanquishing romance. **Kissing was banned** in England on 16 July 1439 to try to stop the illness from spreading.

CHRISTIAN COCKTAILS

1841 TEETOTAL THOMAS COOK

Before his name was synonymous with fun-filled holidays, Thomas Cook was a devout Christian and **leading figure in the Victorian temperance movement**. Condemning the consumption of alcohol, and viewing it as the root of societal problems, he arranged a **train from Leicester to Loughborough** for a meeting of like-minded folk on 5 July 1841. His resulting travel company now transports travellers on holidays where Marys are drunk, not worshipped.



SHOT TO FAME

1871 THE MAN WITH THE LOADED GUN

Arrested for his anti-Civil War views, Ohio lawyer Clement Vallandigham survived this episode, **only to die in a courtroom**. To prove the innocence of accused murderer Thomas McGehan, and win the trial of a lifetime, he attempted to show how the deceased, Thomas Myers, had taken his own life. The 1871 trial ended with a bang when **the loaded gun fired during the demonstration**, killing Vallandigham and his dream of a glorious victory.





BATTLE OF THE SEXES

1865 SURGEON SECRET

Thanks to Disney, you may know the tale of Mulan, who deceived her way into the Chinese army by **dressing as a man**. Yet a lesser-known parallel took place in Britain 150 years ago. When James Barry – a military surgeon working in medicine for 50 years – died on 25 July 1865, it was discovered **he was in fact a she**. This meant a woman performed, in 1826, the first successful caesarean section in Britain, 92 years before women could vote.

“...OH BOY”

July events that changed the world

31 JULY 30 BC ROME RIPPED APART

Forces of Octavian and Mark Antony collide at the Battle of Alexandria during a civil war in the Roman Republic.

10 JULY 1099 EL CID UNRID

The Castilian military leader, folk hero and subject of an epic poem El Cid dies.

7 JULY 1456 JOAN OF ARC INNOCENT

Some 25 years after being executed, Joan of Arc's conviction of heresy is overturned in a re-trial.

10 JULY 1553 NINE-DAY QUEEN

Lady Jane Grey starts her reign, the shortest in British history.

5 JULY 1791 SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP

The first British Ambassador to the young United States, George Hammond, is appointed as 'Minister in Washington'.

18 JULY 1925 ADOLF HITLER'S STRUGGLE

Penned during his imprisonment for the Munich Putsch, Adolf Hitler publishes the first volume of *Mein Kampf*.

2 JULY 1937 MYSTERY DISAPPEARANCE

American aviator Amelia Earhart is last seen in Lae, New Guinea, during her round-the-world flight.

**ARMLESS,
NOT
HARMLESS!**

WOUNDED WARRIOR 1797 DISARMED AND REARMED

Losing an arm is no price to pay for the chance of winning a war, according to revered **British admiral, Horatio Nelson**. During the doomed assault on Tenerife on 24 July 1797, Nelson was **hit by a musket ball in his right arm**, leading to its amputation. Only 30 minutes later, he was back at the fore of the fight, issuing orders to his men.

A year after losing his arm, Nelson was shot in the head by a French sniper – and survived.

AND FINALLY...

On 1 July 1908, the Morse code **SOS** became the worldwide standardised distress signal. Despite the letters commonly believed to stand for 'save our souls' or 'save our ship', they were chosen as they were easiest to transmit. The saying has also docked **ABBA, Rihanna and the Jonas Brothers** at the top of the music charts.

**TUES
JULY 12
1955**

No. 16,044

RUTH ELLIS TO HANG TOMORROW

*The price
of a*



YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **12 July 1955**, the headline-grabbing story of Ruth Ellis prepares for its end

WORDS BY JESSICA PHILLIPS

"I AM QUITE HAPPY TO DIE"

RUTH ELLIS

Platinum blonde, nude model, call girl and killer, Ruth Ellis is a portrait of a beautiful tragedy.

After moving to London from her home in Rhyl in north Wales, Ellis fell into a string of abusive relationships. During the last – with former public schoolboy, race-car enthusiast and heavy drinker David Blakely – she endured beatings, fuelled by a cocktail of liquor and jealousy. This was until 10 April 1955, Easter Sunday, when Ellis tracked down Blakely to the Magdala pub in north London, loaded a gun and pulled the trigger.

Calmly and with no intention to escape justice, Ellis surrendered herself to an off-duty policeman, swapping her life in Hampstead Heath for Holloway Prison. She refused to plead insanity at her trial and it took just 14 minutes for the jury to find her guilty of murder. Her sentence was to be hanged.

Yet widespread outcry from the British press and public intensified right until the day of her execution, scheduled for 13 July 1955. Police reinforcements had to be called to Holloway when a 500-strong crowd gathered, calling either for Ellis's reprieve or for a total end to capital punishment. Believing she deserved the death penalty, Ellis remained composed and dignified. She was quoted as saying, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. I am quite happy to die."

After sipping a glass of brandy, Ellis, 28, was taken to the gallows, becoming the last British woman to perish at the hands of the hangman's noose. The death penalty was suspended in 1965 and fully abolished in 1970. Ellis has since gone down in history, neither as a model nor a mistress, but as a martyr. ☉



LADY KILLER

ABOVE: Ruth Ellis began seeing David Blakely in 1953.

Two years later, he would be dead

LEFT: Crowds gather at the gates of Holloway Prison, where notices of Ellis's execution have been posted



EXPERT EXECUTIONER

Ruth Ellis was hanged by Albert Pierrepoint, a prolific and scientifically skilled hangman. Over his career, he **executed at least 400 people**, including German war criminals after World War II.

1955 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

9 JULY British philosopher and logician Bertrand Russell issues his Russell-Einstein Manifesto to **stress the dangers of nuclear weapons**. Albert Einstein adds his name to it just days before his death.

9 JULY Former US Army private and field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, E Frederic Morrow, becomes the **first black executive on the White House staff**.

17 JULY The public is introduced to "the happiest place on earth" when **Disneyland opens its doors** in California. Walt Disney's theme park today welcomes 14 million visitors a year.

GRAPHIC HISTORY

The 20th century's archaeological marvel

1974 EXCAVATION BEGINS ON THE TERRACOTTA ARMY

Four months after its discovery in March 1974, work begins in earnest on digging up the Terracotta Army – the thousands of clay warriors buried to protect the first Emperor of China in the afterlife

WHO BUILT THEM?

NAME: Qin Shi Huang
LIVED: c259-210 BC
TITLE: First Emperor of Qin (221-210 BC)
RELATIONSHIP STATUS: Single – he was the only Chinese Emperor not to take a wife
KNOWN FOR: Creating the first unified Chinese Empire, starting the Great Wall and building a vast mausoleum – where the Terracotta Army stand guard.

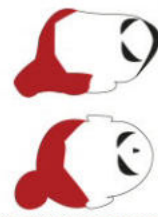
EXCAVATIONS AND EXECUTIONS

Excavation in one of the three pits had to be halted in 1985 when a worker stole the head of one of the warriors. He was executed for his crime.

RANK AND STYLE

The warriors' hairstyles reveal their status. Essentially, the fancier the hair, the higher the rank.

SOLDIERS



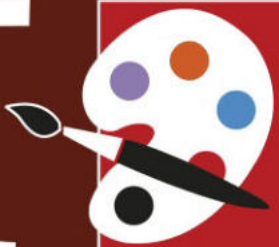
OFFICERS BY RANK



7 THE NUMBER OF METRES OF UNDERGROUND THAT THE SOLDIERS WERE BURIED

BODY PAINTING

The warriors were decorated in bold colours, after a layer of tree sap was applied. Paint would be mixed from bone pigments, eggs and other natural materials. Azurite created the colour blue, cinnabar made red and iron oxide created orange.



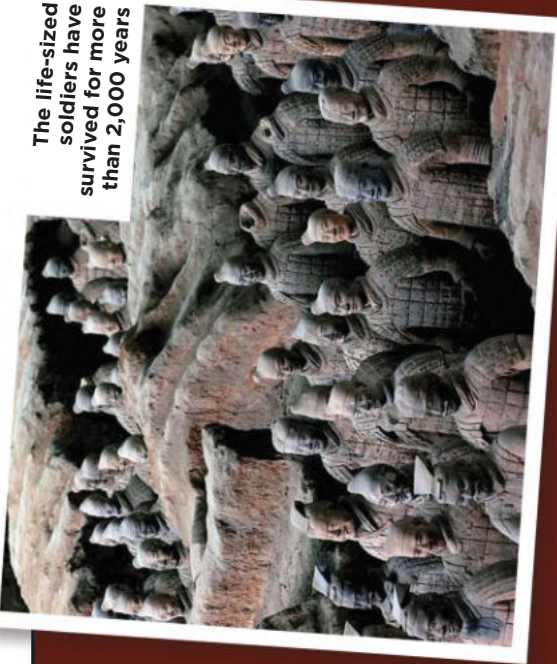
8

The number of moulds used to create the soldiers. Surface features were crafted by hand to reflect facial expressions, topknots, caps, tunics and armoured vests.



CONSERVING COLOUR

It's a race against time for the excavators to save any colour that remains on the statues – the lacquer under the paint begins to curl after 15 seconds out in the air and flakes away within four minutes.



The life-sized soldiers have survived for more than 2,000 years

25

IT TOOK THE SAP FROM 25 TREES TO LACQUER JUST ONE OF THE WARRIORS.



STRIKE IT LUCKY

Farmers outside of Xi'an discovered the Terracotta Army, one of the most significant finds in history, while digging a well in 1974. By uncovering the warriors, they secured a long-forgotten part of China's imperial history. Not bad for a day's work!

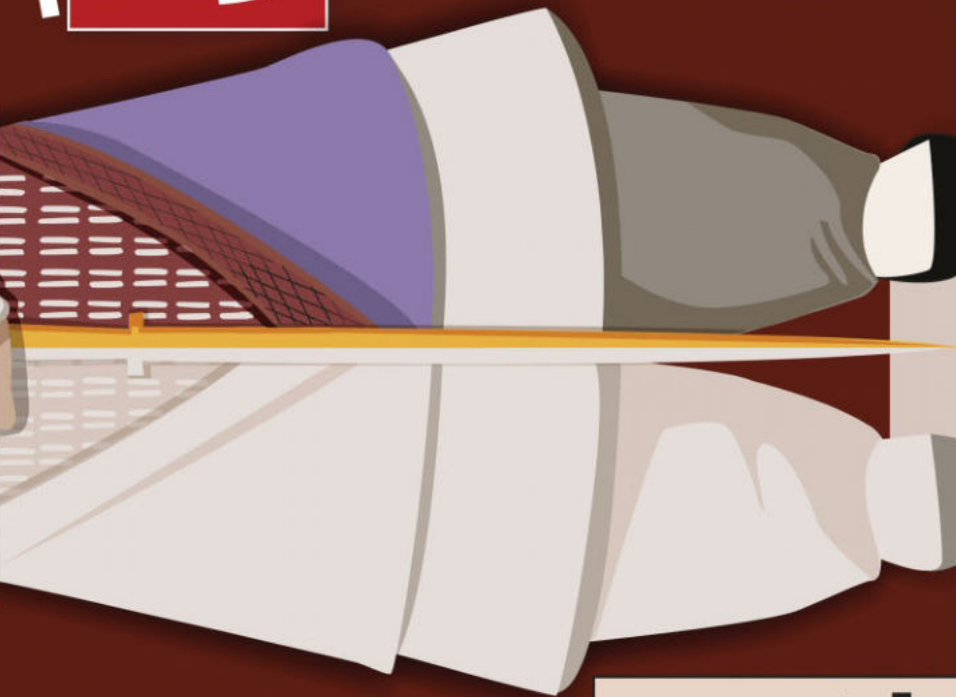
40,000

The total number of arrowheads buried along with other fighting equipment, such as bronze weapons, battle-axes, spears and crossbows.

116



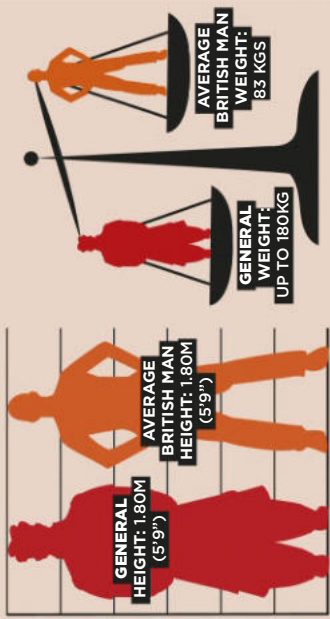
THE NUMBER OF TERRACOTTA CAVALRY HORSES FOUND AT THE SITE, ALONG WITH 560 CHARIOT HORSES



ISLAND TOMB

The site covers around 22 square miles – that's the same size as Manhattan Island.

VITAL STATS



=100 There are an estimated 8,000 soldiers across three pits – but there could be 5,000 more.

THE FINER THINGS

Along with soldiers and warfare equipment, the find boasts clay statues of items to symbolise leisure, including 46 aquatic birds, dancers, musicians and acrobats.

RESTING PLACE

The Emperor was buried in an impressive mausoleum complex in Xi'an, Shaanxi province of China.



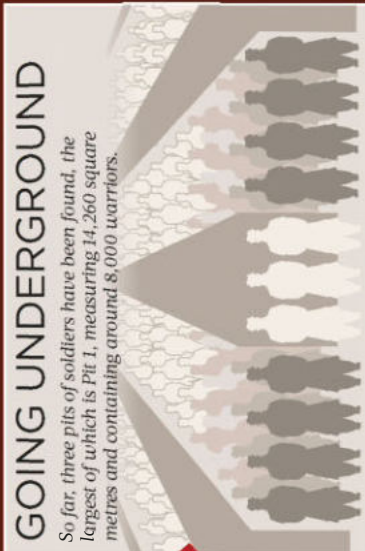
QIN'S MAUSOLEUM

The Emperor himself is buried entombed in a shallow pyramid, which is largely yet to be excavated.



GOING UNDERGROUND

So far, three pits of soldiers have been found, the largest of which is Pit 1, measuring 14,260 square metres and containing around 8,000 warriors.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The year that launched the career of one US President, and ended another

1963 A YOUNG BILL CLINTON SHAKES THE HAND OF JFK

President Kennedy greets an assembly of young Americans, setting one of them on his own run to the White House

The Rose Garden of the White House basked in bright sunshine on the morning of 24 July 1963, as preparations for one of that day's meet-and-greets for US President John F Kennedy were finalised.

Patient, if excited, delegates of the American Legion Boys Nation (which teaches teenagers the basics of how government operates) waited on the grass for the Commander-in-chief to emerge and address them. If they were lucky, JFK may even talk to a few individually. This was an opportunity that one boy – the 16-year-old representative from Arkansas, Bill Clinton – was determined not to miss.

MOMENT OF DESTINY

"I want to welcome you to the White House," remarked Kennedy in his easy-going drawl once he had appeared, before adding, "particularly because this belongs to all of you." His audience stood in silence for his every word, all in white uniforms and holding their hands behind their backs in militaristic stance. That statuesque composure only broke when JFK finished his speech and came down among them. Clinton later recalled, "I was the third or fourth person

in, and I sorta muscled my way up and made sure I got to shake hands with the President."

When Clinton took JFK's hand, he did so with a confidence and poise belying his age, especially compared to the other boys. Yet that moment left a deep impression. After their handshake, captured for posterity by a White House cameraman, a second photo was taken. It shows Clinton staring at his hand with a certain awe etched on his face, before he supposedly turned around and announced that he would have Kennedy's job one day.

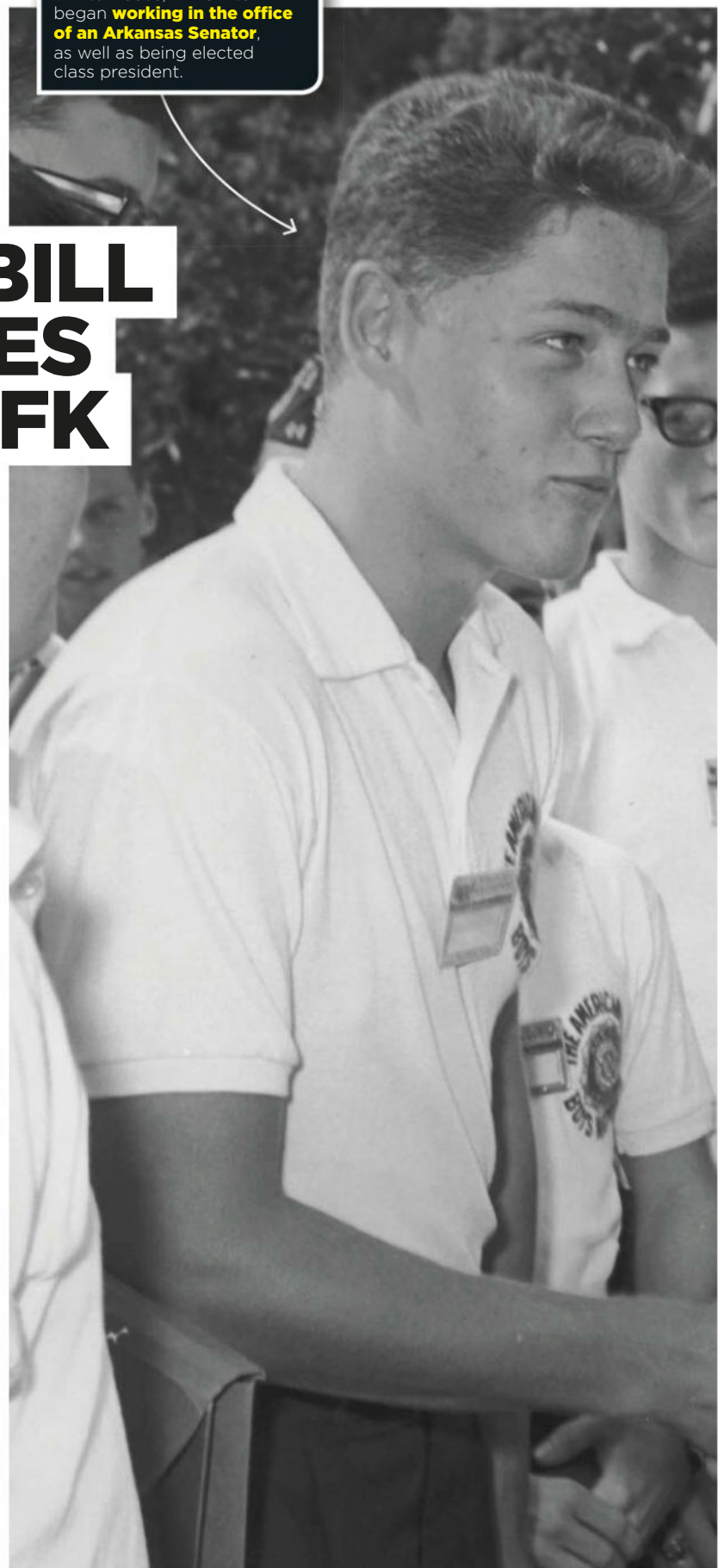
HAVING A DREAM

There were two further events in 1963 that cemented Clinton's desire to enter public service. Civil rights leader Martin Luther King delivered his historic 'I have a dream' speech in August, which so affected Clinton that he memorised the words. Then, on 22 November, the life of his hero, the man who inspired him, came to an end. As his motorcade made its way through Dallas, Texas, JFK was assassinated – ending his brilliant political career, just as Clinton's began.

Nearly 30 years later, in January 1993, Clinton was sworn in as the 42nd President. 🇺🇸

CLINTON'S CAREER CALLING

The year after visiting the White House, Bill Clinton began **working in the office of an Arkansas Senator**, as well as being elected class president.



PAIR OF PRESIDENTS

John F. Kennedy meets representatives of the Boys Nation on 24 July 1963, including the future President Clinton

WHERE WERE YOU?

On hearing the news of JFK's assassination, Clinton was in calculus class at his high school. **"I was heartbroken"**, he later said, "I just remember being totally bereft."

"It had a very profound impact on me. It's something I carried with me always."

President Bill Clinton, recollecting his handshake with JFK

President Clinton, in 1993, holding a photo of his teen self, having just shaken JFK's hand



THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The tennis champion with multiple lives – comic book editor, sports reporter, equality activist and World War II spy

1939 ALICE MARBLE RACES TO THE WIMBLEDON TITLE

The American was both a champion on the court and a champion of equality off it, despite facing trauma and hardship to reach the pinnacle of tennis

During the late 1930s, one name dominated the world of women's tennis: Alice Marble. Aggressive and always on the attack, the American won 18 Grand Slam titles. Furthermore, in all her time competing in the Wightman Cup, she only lost a solitary match in both the singles and doubles.

In 1939, the same year she was named world number one, the 25-year-old clinched the 'Triple Crown' – singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles titles – at Wimbledon, storming to her singles win against Britain's Kay Stammers Bullitt 6-2, 6-0.

Marble was a pioneer on the court, not least for playing in shorts rather than a more traditional skirt. She was also first to adopt serve-and-volley, a devastating tactic against weaker opponents. Who knows what further accolades Marble could have achieved if it wasn't for

World War II, which brought her whole new challenges.

FINDING STRENGTH

As a child growing up in California, Marble initially looked to pursue a different sport, baseball, but her older brother persuaded her to try tennis as it was "less masculine". Yet all that pitching and swinging of baseball bats gave more punch to her serve, which ironically saw her game compared to that of a man.

Marble was tough, but she had to be as two events in her youth threatened to destroy not only her sporting career, but her mental well-being too. At the age of 15, she was raped by a stranger who was never caught. Although she kept the horrific incident secret from her mother out of shame, it scarred her for many years. And it was through tennis that she found renewed strength and hardiness.

Then, in 1934, Marble collapsed midway through a match in Paris, during her first tennis competition abroad. Diagnosed with tuberculosis and pleurisy, doctors told her she would never play tennis again. Only a year later, the tenacious blonde had discharged herself from the sanatorium and returned to the courts. From 1936 onwards, Marble was near unbeatable.

WONDER WOMAN

With her successes in the US Championships (later known as the US Open) and Wimbledon, fame came Marble's way. She

GAME, SET AND MATCH

In her first week as a radio broadcaster, Marble correctly predicted **31 winners out of 45 American Football games**. Her immediate success made her a hit with the listeners.

"Alice Marble was a picture of unrestrained athleticism... she is remembered as one of the greatest women to play the game. I admired her tremendously because she always helped others."

Tennis star Billie Jean King, who Alice Marble trained in her youth



Despite having no experience, Marble was hired by New York radio station WNEW for American football forecasts

FAULTY SERVICE

At the start of her career, Marble had to make do with a **75-cent allowance per week**, which wasn't enough to pay for gear or coaching. She won her first tournament using a borrowed racquet.

In 1950, Marble accompanies Althea Gibson – the first black Grand Slam player – through Forest Hills, New York



HOLDING COURT

Alice Marble ruled women's tennis from 1936 to 1940 – she was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1964

designed a line of tennis apparel, was booked as a public speaker and even performed as a singer at New York's Waldorf Astoria. Her voice was also put to use in a brief stint as an American football reporter, where her broadcasts garnered quite a following.

It wasn't just magazine covers that Marble graced. When DC Comics asked her to endorse their new superhero, Wonder Woman, she decided to give editing a try. She established a regular feature titled 'Wonder Women of history... as told by Alice Marble', which told the stories of real women, like Florence Nightingale, in the style of a comic.

As for her tennis career, Marble turned professional in 1940, earning a decent crust from playing exhibition matches around the country, sometimes on military bases. During one such tour, Marble met soldier Joe Crowley, who she married in 1942.

WOE AND WAR

But in 1944, a double tragedy struck. Marble miscarried after being in a car accident, only to be told a matter of days later that her husband's plane had been shot down. "I felt I had nothing left to lose but my life," she later recalled. "At the time, I didn't care about living." Marble attempted suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills, but it didn't work. In the hope of recuperating, she thought the best thing to do was to assist the war effort.

Marble signed up to spy for US Intelligence, travelling to Switzerland in 1945 to uncover the ledgers of a banker (who was also a former lover) suspected of hiding Nazi wealth. She barely escaped with her life when a double agent shot her in the back.

GAME CHANGER

After the war, Marble returned to tennis – not as a player, but as a coach to future champ Billie Jean King and as an advocate for equality. She served up a fierce editorial in a 1950 edition of *American Lawn Tennis* magazine, calling for the racial integration of tennis and supporting the promising African-American player Althea Gibson.

"If tennis is a game for ladies and gentlemen," she wrote, "it's also time we acted a little more like gentlepeople and less like sanctimonious hypocrites." Gibson was accordingly invited to the US Championships that year, the first black player of either gender to compete in a Grand Slam tournament.

Whether with a racquet or a pen in her hand, Marble changed tennis forever, ensuring her place next to the wonder women in history, whom she so admirably covered for DC. ○



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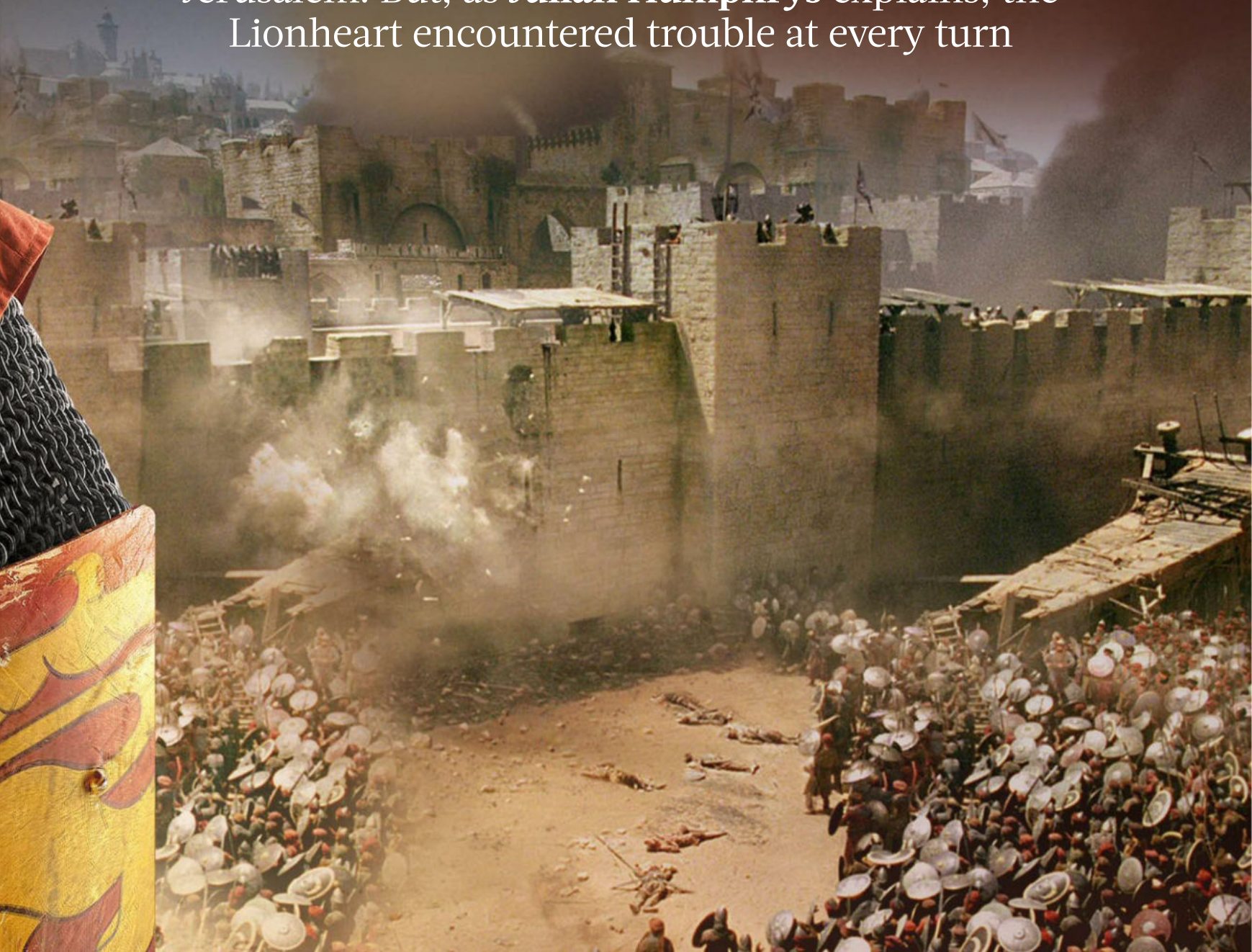


RICHARD I

LIONHEART

MEDIEVAL CRUSADER KING

Shortly after becoming King of England, Richard I left these shores to join the Third Crusade to recapture Jerusalem. But, as **Julian Humphrys** explains, the Lionheart encountered trouble at every turn



“The devil is loose.” It was February 1194 and Prince John of England had just heard the news he’d

been dreading. For years he had taken advantage of his brother’s absence on Crusade, and subsequent imprisonment in Germany, by extending his own power over England, but now he had to face the music. King Richard was coming home.

Richard had been away for more than four years, having answered a greater calling to take up the fight in the Holy Land. After Jerusalem had fallen to Saladin in 1187, a Third Crusade was preached by Pope Gregory VIII to recover the Holy City. Even before he became king, Richard had promised to join it. In December 1189, he crossed from Dover to Calais. At a meeting with Philip of France, it was confirmed they would share the spoils of war equally and that their joint crusade would depart from the great pilgrimage centre of Vézelay on 1 April the following year.

In the event, the two kings marched south from Vézelay on 4 July 1190, before going their separate ways when they reached Lyon. Richard headed for Marseille, where he had arranged to

meet the huge fleet he had assembled to transport his forces to join the Christian army besieging Acre in Palestine. But the fleet was delayed after its sailors ran amok in Lisbon. After waiting for a week at Marseille, Richard ran out of patience. He hired ships to take one contingent of his army to the Holy Land while he himself sailed along the Italian coast with ten transport ships and 20 galleys to his rendezvous with Philip in Sicily.

RICHARD AND PHILIP AGREED TO SHARE THE SPOILS OF THE CRUSADE EQUALLY

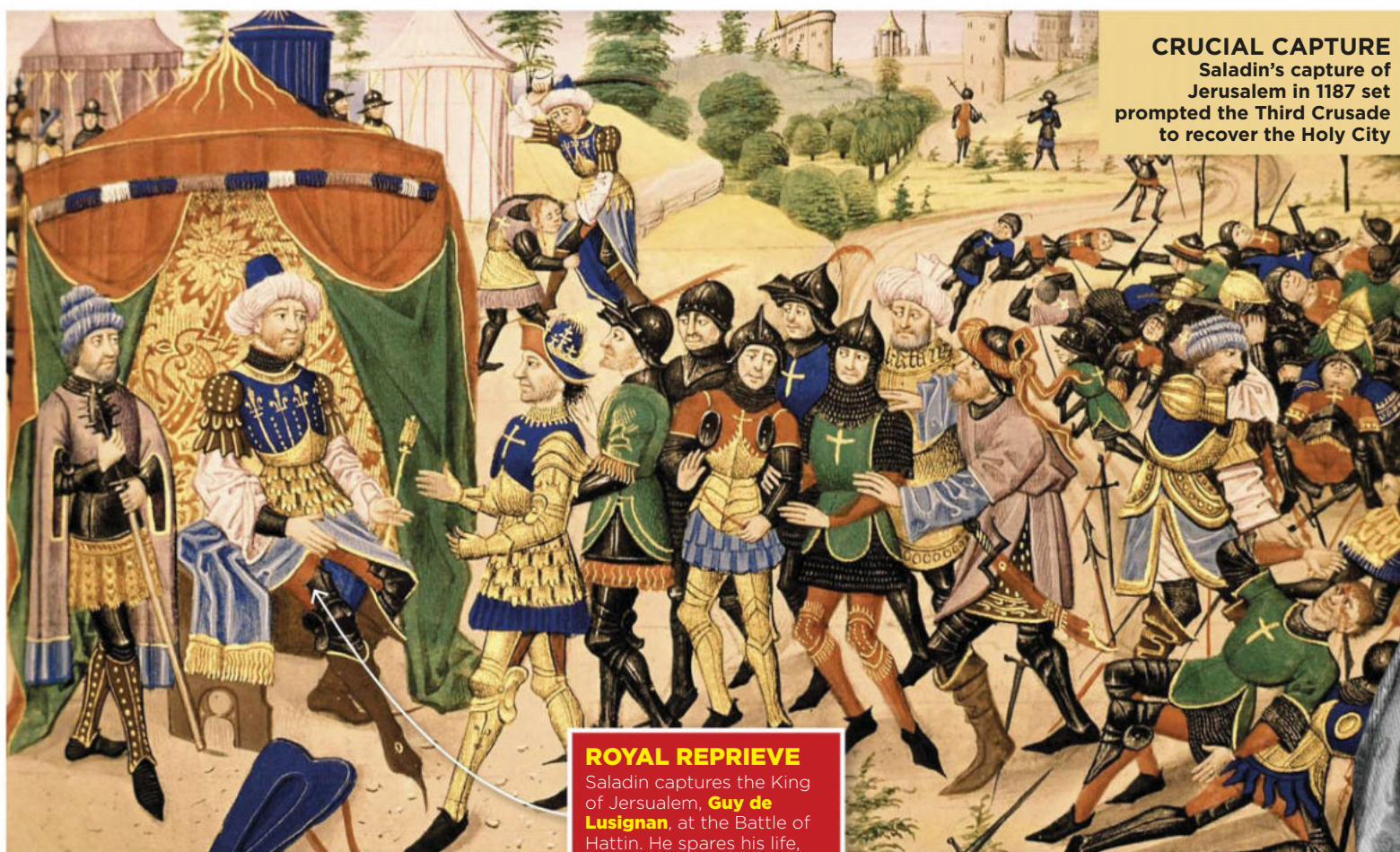
Richard had a personal interest in Sicily because its new king, Tancred, was holding the dowager queen Joanna captive; she was Richard’s sister. Richard soon secured her release, but Tancred refused to hand over her dowry, as well as the treasure her late husband had left as a subsidy for the crusade. However, when Richard captured the city of Messina from him, Tancred handed over the money.

During all this, Philip had been rather sidelined and his mood wasn’t helped when Richard informed him he was breaking off his engagement to the French king’s sister Alix. The pair had been betrothed since childhood, but Richard was now intending to marry Princess Berengaria of Navarre instead.

STORMY WEATHER

Richard’s immense fleet eventually left Messina on 10 April 1191. Within days, it ran into a storm and the ship carrying Berengaria was forced to put into Cyprus, where it was detained by Isaac Komnenos, the island’s self-proclaimed emperor, who had already seized the cargoes and arrested the survivors from two wrecked crusader ships.

On 6 May, Richard arrived on the scene. When Isaac refused to return the prisoners and the plunder, Richard acted decisively. He stormed ashore, captured Limassol and, after marrying Berengaria in the chapel of St George, proceeded to conquer the entire island with the help of Guy de Lusignan, the defeated king of Jerusalem who had recently arrived from Acre. It is said that Isaac Komnenos surrendered on just one condition – that he should not be put in irons – so Richard had him bound in



CRUCIAL CAPTURE
Saladin's capture of Jerusalem in 1187 set prompted the Third Crusade to recover the Holy City

ROYAL REPRIEVE

Saladin captures the King of Jerusalem, **Guy de Lusignan**, at the Battle of Hattin. He spares his life, though, explaining that “a king does not kill a king”.

restraints made from silver instead. The capture of Cyprus turned out to be a huge bonus as it provided the crusaders with an invaluable supply base.

On 8 June, Richard's contingent arrived at Acre, which had been under siege for two years. The arrival of fresh troops and new siege equipment tipped the balance and, after a final attempt by Saladin was beaten back, the city surrendered to the Crusaders. Terms were agreed on 12 July: the garrison would be ransomed in return for 200,000 dinars, the release of 1,500 Christian prisoners, and the return of a piece of the True Cross from Christ's crucifixion. All this was to be done by 20 August, but the Crusaders soon fell out amongst themselves.

THREE'S A CROWD

As the banners of the two kings were set up over Acre, a third banner was also raised. It was the standard of Duke Leopold of Austria, the leader of the small German contingent. The two kings had no intention of letting Leopold claim a share of the spoils, so Richard's soldiers tore it down. It was an action that would have dire consequences for Richard in the future.

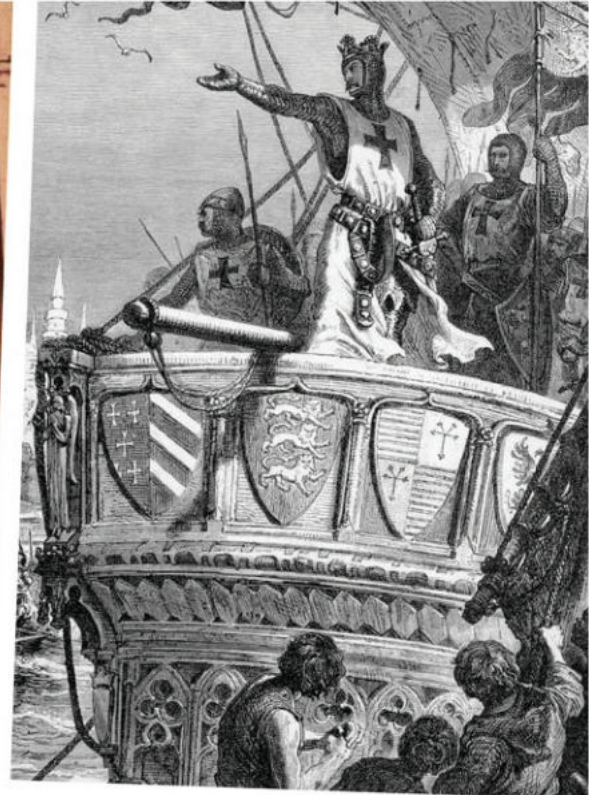
The Crusaders also clashed over who should rule the Latin kingdom. While Richard initially supported the old king, Guy de Lusignan, both Philip and Leopold favoured his rival, Conrad of Montferrat. Conrad was later proclaimed king, but was assassinated before his coronation could take place. Rumours circulated that Richard may have had a hand in his murder. On 3 August, Philip – who was in ill health and unhappy



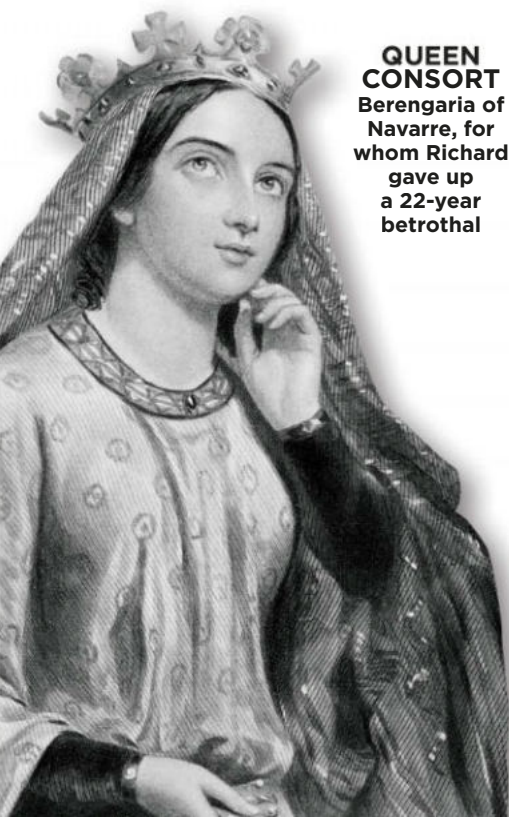
CRUSHING CRUSADE
ABOVE: Acre's Muslims hand the key to the city over to Richard and Philip

ABOVE RIGHT: Richard sets sail from the Holy Land for Europe

about the way he had been outshone by Richard – set sail for France, putting those of his contingent who chose to remain in the Holy Land under the command of Hugues of Burgundy. Richard was probably not sorry to see him go, but he now had two enemies in Philip and Leopold – and both were back in Europe before him.



By 20 August, Richard was ready to march south towards Jerusalem. Saladin still hadn't paid the ransom for the Muslim prisoners taken at Acre and – suspecting that Saladin was trying to delay things, as well as believing that he couldn't leave 2,700 captives to be guarded and fed in Acre – Richard ordered their execution. >



QUEEN CONSORT
Berengaria of Navarre, for whom Richard gave up a 22-year betrothal

SIBLING RIVALRY

The ultimate dysfunctional family

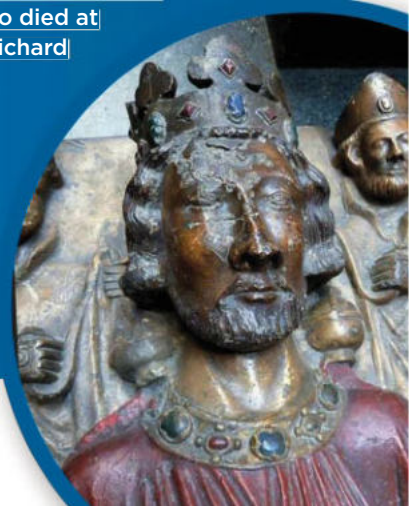
King Henry II spent the last 15 years of his reign saddled with four sons who switched from being allies to rivals with bewildering regularity.

In 1170, the King tried to avoid a succession crisis by crowning Henry, his eldest surviving son, as future king. But the Young King, as Henry Jr became known, was unhappy about his father's refusal to allow him any real power. In 1173, joined by Richard (by now Duke of Aquitaine), his younger brother Geoffrey and even his mother Eleanor, he rebelled against his father. The rebellion was suppressed, but 1182 saw Henry again faced with family conflict when Richard only agreed to do homage to his eldest brother if his ownership of Aquitaine was confirmed. The Young King refused and stirred up trouble by fomenting revolt in Aquitaine. Full-scale war was only avoided when the Young King unexpectedly died.

Because Richard was now heir to the throne, Henry instructed him to hand over Aquitaine to his brother John. Richard

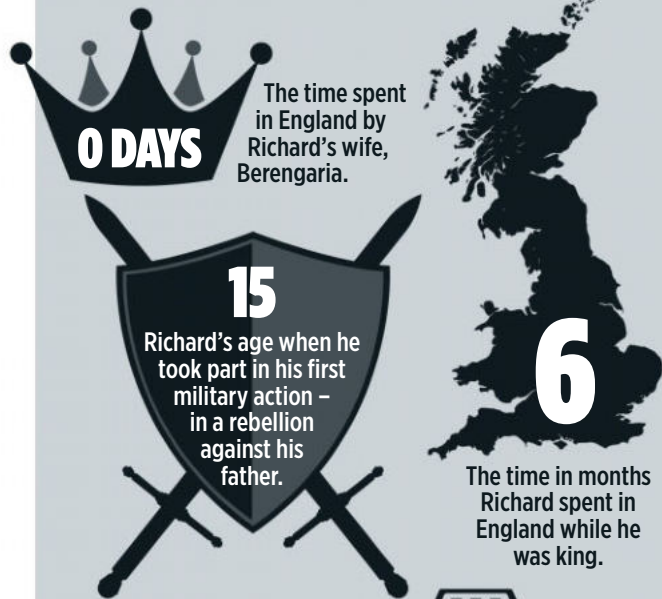
refused and soon found himself fighting both Geoffrey and John. In December 1184, Henry summoned all three brothers back to England where they were publicly reconciled. But conflict broke out almost immediately, this time between Richard and Geoffrey over a command in Normandy. Warfare was narrowly avoided, but relations between Richard and his father remained tense. Concerned that Henry planned to disinherit him in favour of John, Richard joined forces with Philip of France. In 1189, they attacked Henry, who died at Chinon on 6 July. Richard was now king.

FATHER FIGURE
Henry II saw his sons not only fight each other but also unite against his own reign



THE LIFE OF RICHARD I

NUMBERS GAME



Only the commanders of the garrison were spared.

On 22 August, Richard's army left Acre and headed south. It was a tough journey in blistering heat and the Crusaders were harried all the way by Saladin's mounted archers. But Richard held his men together and, on 7 September, he defeated the Muslims at Arsuf. After taking Jaffa, Richard's army marched on Jerusalem. He got within around 12 miles of the Holy City in early January 1192 but, with his army short of supplies and ravaged by sickness, he was obliged to turn back. A later attempt on Jerusalem was also abandoned.

But, by now, Richard was receiving worrying news from home. In his absence, Philip of France was encroaching on his lands on the continent, while in England his brother John was plotting against him, garrisoning castles with his own supporters and undermining the authority of the men Richard had

appointed to run the country. Realising that he needed to get back to Europe as quickly as possible, Richard negotiated a three-year truce with Saladin who was also keen to end the fighting. The Third Crusade had failed to retake Jerusalem, but it hadn't been a total failure either. It had saved the Latin Kingdom from extinction, had captured some important strongholds and secured Christian pilgrims the right to enter Jerusalem. Richard was now free to return home, but how was he to get there?

SWORN ENEMIES

Richard had fallen out with Philip of France, insulted Leopold of Austria and, by supporting Tancred of Sicily against him, alienated Henry, the Holy Roman Emperor. Returning via France wasn't an option and the Emperor controlled much of Germany, so returning by land would be a problem. On the other hand, it was now late in the year and weather conditions meant that the long

THEY WERE PERHAPS JUST 50 MILES FROM SAFETY WHEN THEIR COVER WAS BLOWN



PUBLIC EXECUTION

Before he and his troops headed towards Jerusalem, Richard ordered the deaths of 2,700 Muslim prisoners that they'd captured at Acre

LIONHEART: THE MANE MAN

A reluctant Englishman?

Richard has often been described as a man with no interest in England. Although born in Oxford, he spoke little English, spent just six months of his entire reign in the country and is reputed to have said that he would have sold London if he could have found a buyer. But to criticise him for his absence is to miss the point. Richard wasn't just King of England. As heir to the vast empire of his father, Henry II, he was also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, areas that needed defending against the incursions of his great rival, Philip of France. Following his release from captivity in 1194, Richard spent just two months in England before leaving its government in the capable hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury and sailing to Normandy. He never returned.

His move to France was just in time – in his absence, Philip had

already conquered large amounts of Richard's territory and been given others by his rebellious brother Prince John.

Over the next five years, Richard would pour his energies into the war against Philip, organising alliances and steadily winning back lands the French king had taken from him. When the two armies met at Freteval on the Loire in July 1194, Philip fled so hurriedly that he left behind his entire baggage train, including his treasure and archives.

Four years later, Philip was on the run again, this time during Richard's campaign to recapture the Vexin, a county north of the Seine between Normandy and the Île de France. At the battle of Gisors, so many French knights were struggling to escape across a bridge that it collapsed. Philip was pulled to safety but 120 of his knights were drowned.



ETERNAL WARRIOR

Outside the House of Lords, Richard I is commemorated by this grand statue of him in full battle mode

route back to England by sea wasn't an option either. In the end, it was decided to travel through eastern Germany to Moravia, where a group of princes, led by Richard's brother-in-law Henry the Lion, were opposed to the Holy Roman Emperor. The only problem was it involved travelling through the territory of his old enemy, Leopold of Austria.

In October 1192, Richard left the Holy Land for Corfu, where he hired galleys and headed north into the Adriatic with a handful of trusted companions. The weather was stormy and they ultimately landed, or were shipwrecked, in December on the northern Adriatic coast at Aquileia, near Trieste in north-eastern Italy, from where they headed for Moravia disguised as pilgrims.

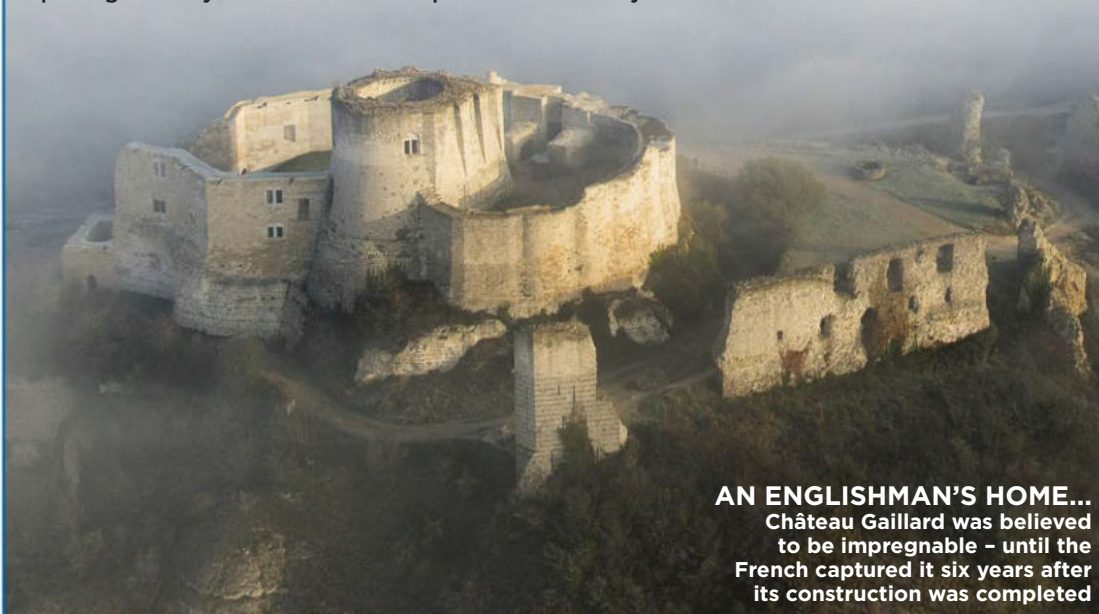
They had reached the outskirts of Vienna, perhaps just 50 miles from safety, when their cover was blown. Some suggest it was the luxury provisions his companions kept buying him that revealed his identity; others say it was that they kept calling him 'sire'. Another account suggests he was given away by one of his party being spotted with a pair of the king's monogrammed gloves stuck in his belt. Whatever the reason, the tavern in which Richard was staying was soon surrounded by a hostile crowd and the King, abandoning his disguise, was forced to surrender to Duke Leopold.

Leopold locked Richard up in Dürnstein Castle on the Danube and

RICHARD'S HQ

Castle in the sky

In 1196, Richard began the greatest and most expensive building project of his reign when he ordered the construction of a mighty castle on a rock above the Seine. Château Gaillard was built to protect Normandy from Philip II and to act as a base from which Richard could launch his campaign to recapture the Vexin. Constructed in just two years at the staggering cost of at least £15,000, the castle represented the latest in military technology. Built around a powerful keep, its concentric design allowed an attacker to be shot at from a number of walls at the same time. It was also one of the first Western castles to have machicolations – projecting stone galleries that enabled missiles to be dropped onto attackers' heads. Despite its formidable defences, though, it fell to the French after a long siege in 1204, opening the way for their total conquest of Normandy.



AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME...

Château Gaillard was believed to be impregnable – until the French captured it six years after its construction was completed

AKG XI, GETTY X2

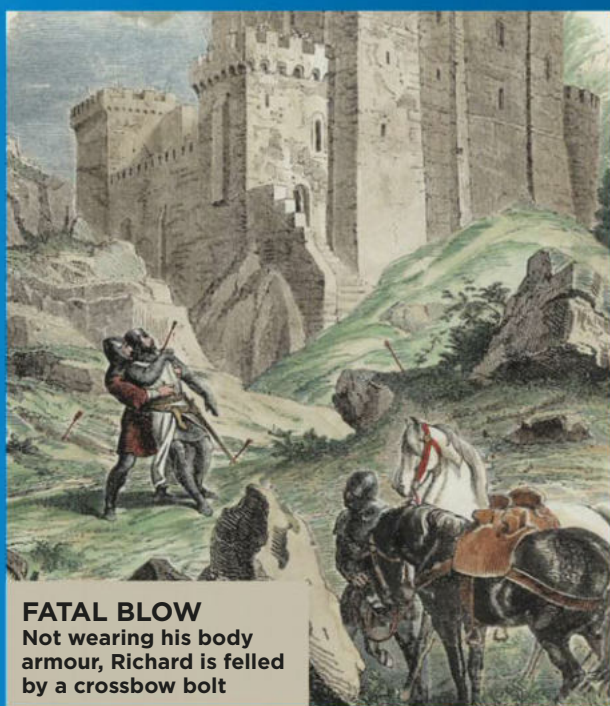
BOLT FROM THE BLUE

Death of a King

Richard took a devil-may-care attitude to danger... and finally paid the price. In March 1199, he was campaigning in the Limousin region of central France where he was suppressing a rebellion by his vassal, the Viscount of Limoges. After laying waste to the recalcitrant viscount's lands, he moved on to lay siege to the little castle of Chalus-Chabral. Accounts vary as to why he did this. Some claimed that Richard wanted to get his hands on a hoard of Roman treasure that had recently been dug up by a peasant and was being stored there, but it seems more likely that the capture of the castle was simply a military necessity.

On the evening of 26 March, without bothering to put on his body armour, Richard went out to inspect the progress of his sappers, who were trying to undermine the castle wall. Suddenly he was hit by a crossbow bolt at the junction of his neck and shoulder. Hiding the pain, Richard rode back to his quarters and gritted his teeth as a surgeon dug around in his shoulder in an attempt to remove the bolt.

The following day, a patched-up Richard continued to direct siege operations, but on the morning of 28 March, the putrid smell coming from the wound left him in no doubt that his fate was sealed – gangrene had set in. He sent for his mother and waited for the inevitable. Richard was still alive when the castle fell and the crossbowman who had shot the fatal bolt was brought before him. Ever one to admire a feat of arms, Richard forgave the man and ordered him to be released unharmed. Shortly after, Richard died in his mother's arms. The crossbowman was flayed alive.



FATAL BLOW
Not wearing his body armour, Richard is felled by a crossbow bolt



RICHARD DEFENDED HIMSELF SO ELOQUENTLY AND CONFIDENTLY THAT THE CHARGES WERE DROPPED

informed his overlord, the Holy Roman Emperor, about his piece of good fortune. Henry, in his turn, gloatingly informed Philip of France about what had happened. Pope Celestine III was less impressed, as a papal decree had ordered that crusading knights were not to be molested on their journey to and from the Holy Land. He excommunicated both Duke Leopold and Emperor Henry for seizing Richard, but they clearly thought this was a small price to pay for getting hold of their enemy.

For more than a year, Leopold and Henry haggled over who should own Richard. Eventually Leopold accepted the promise of 20,000 marks from any eventual ransom and, on 14 February 1193, he handed Richard over to Henry. In March, at his Easter Court at Speier, Henry charged Richard with a long list of crimes, including betraying the Holy Land and plotting the murder of Conrad of Montferrat. But Richard defended himself so eloquently and confidently that even his enemies were

impressed and the charges were dropped. It was here however that Richard agreed to pay a ransom of 100,000 marks for his release.

TIME TO NEGOTIATE

Richard was moved from fortress to fortress in the lands controlled by Henry and Leopold. In mid-March, he was at Ochsenfurt and it was here that two English emissaries, the Abbots of Robertsbridge and Boxley, made contact with him, the point at which negotiations for his ransom began. There is, alas, no evidence to support the oft-repeated story that Richard's place of imprisonment was found by his friend, the troubadour

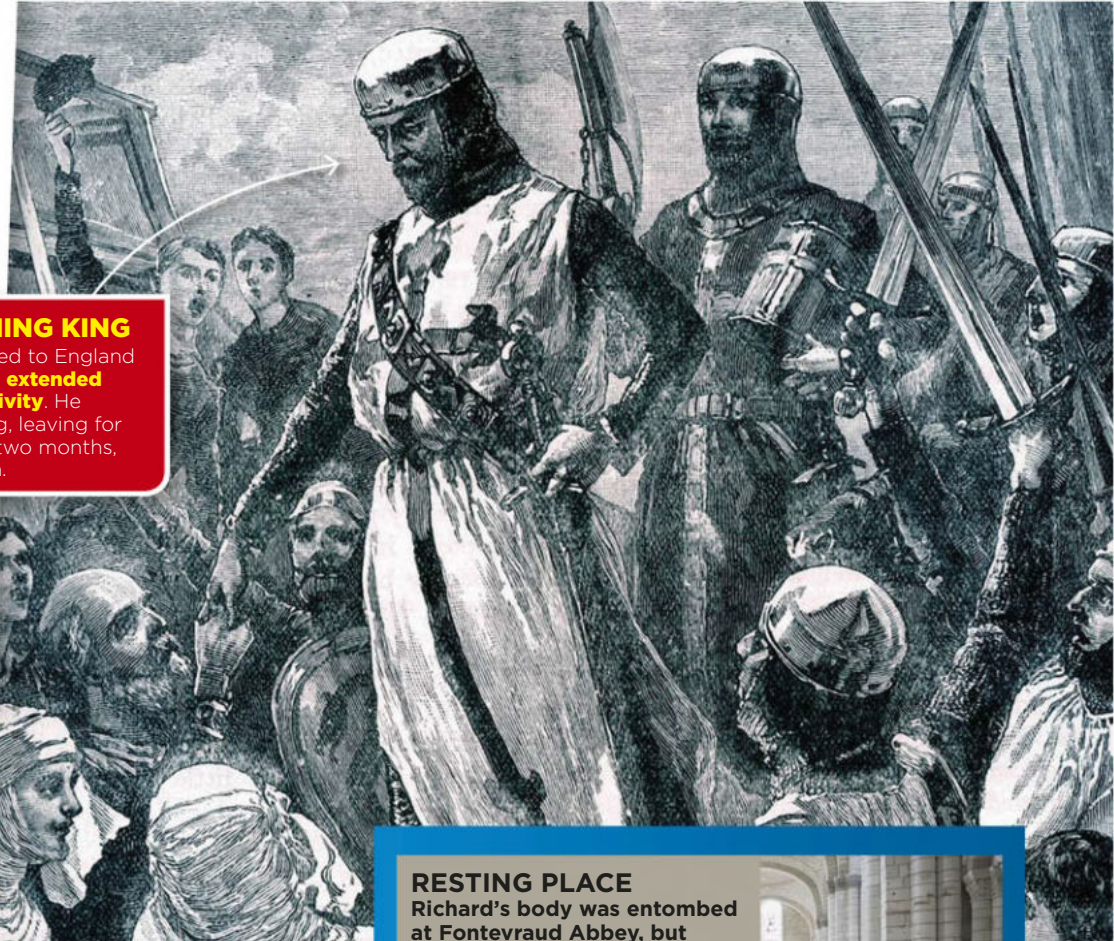
Blondel, who went from castle to castle playing his lute outside the walls until he heard a familiar voice singing along to the tune he was playing. In reality, of course, Henry and Leopold had nothing to gain from hiding Richard's whereabouts if they wanted to negotiate his release and receive the ransom.

DID YOU KNOW?

Richard was so appreciative of his chef that he knighted him, making him Lord of the Fief of the Kitchen of the Counts of Poitou



Richard returned to England in 1194 after an **extended period in captivity**. He didn't stay long, leaving for France within two months, never to return.



LEFT: Because he had made so many enemies in Europe, Richard's return from the Holy Land was perilous and he ended up imprisoned and held to ransom by Duke Leopold at Dürnstein Castle in Austria. **ABOVE:** The ruins of the castle today

Negotiations for Richard's release took the best part of a year and it took an enormous effort to raise the ransom in a country already impoverished by funding Richard's Crusade. One hundred thousand marks was an enormous sum; it has been subsequently calculated as perhaps twice the gross domestic product of the whole of England at the time. Eventually the money was raised and, in early February 1194, it was handed over to Henry.

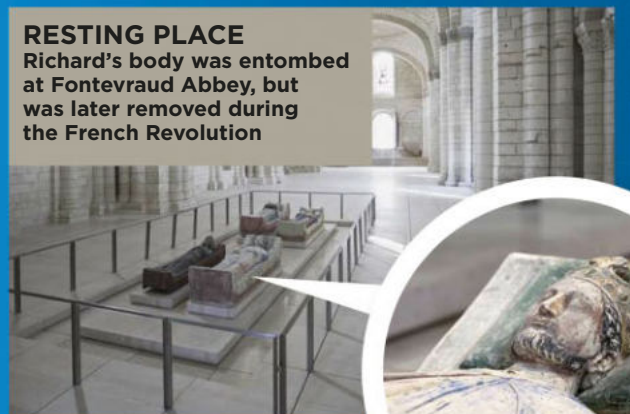
On 13 March, Richard landed at Sandwich in Kent and then, after visiting the shrines of Canterbury and Bury St Edmunds, moved on to Nottingham. It was here where the last of John's garrisons were still holding out and,

after some fierce fighting, Richard's soldiers forced a surrender. On 17 April, he wore his crown in state at Winchester. Less than a month later, after forgiving his brother for his misdemeanours, he sailed to Normandy, never to return to England again. 📍

The Crusades: the War for the Holy Land by Thomas Asbridge (Simon & Schuster, 2010)

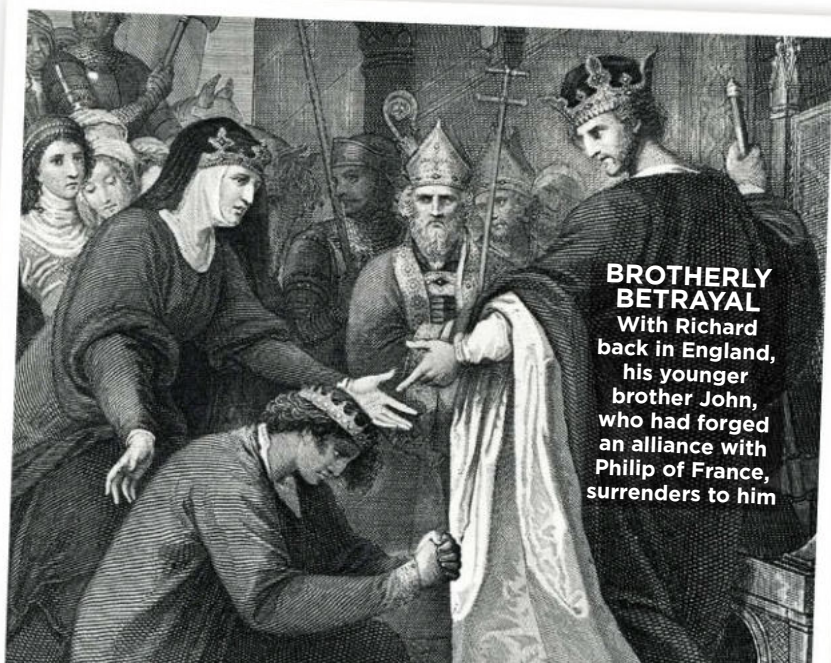
Château Gaillard, the castle that Richard built above the River Seine and the village of Les Andelys in Normandy

Richard's body was entombed at Fontevraud Abbey, but was later removed during the French Revolution



Richard's body was divided up after his death – common practice among the aristocracy at the time. His entrails were removed and buried at Chalus, his heart was embalmed and sent for burial at Notre Dame in Rouen, and his body was buried beside that of his father Henry II in Fontevraud Abbey. Remorseful over his role in his father's death, Richard had asked to be buried at his feet. England received nothing at all.

Richard's once brightly painted effigy remains in Fontevraud, but his body has gone, a victim of the suppression of the abbey during the French Revolution. His heart was rediscovered in 1838 during excavations at Rouen. It had long since turned to dust but recent forensic examinations have revealed that it was once embalmed with mercury, spices, sweet-smelling plants and frankincense. While this was necessary to ensure that the heart arrived in Rouen in reasonable condition, it has been suggested that the choice of frankincense may well have been inspired by biblical texts and used to give the heart an odour of sanctity.



With Richard back in England, his younger brother John, who had forged an alliance with Philip of France, surrenders to him

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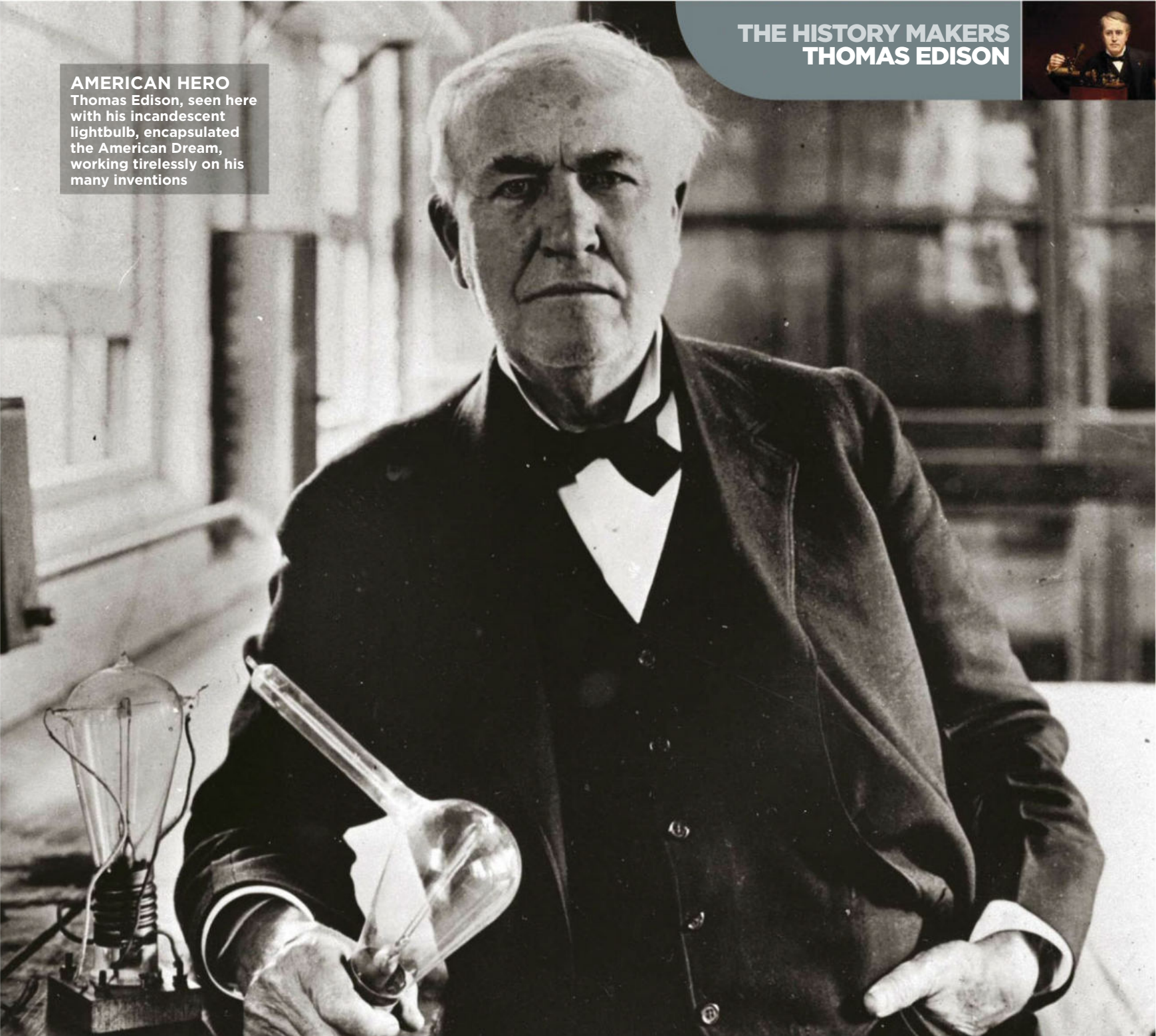
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AMERICAN HERO
Thomas Edison, seen here
with his incandescent
lightbulb, encapsulated
the American Dream,
working tirelessly on his
many inventions



THOMAS EDISON: INVENTOR OF THE MODERN WORLD

He held more than 1,000 patents, including the first commercial lightbulb, phonograph and motion picture camera. **Jonny Wilkes** reveals the man who brought light, sound and pictures to the world

ALAMY XI GETTY XI



THE HISTORY MAKERS THOMAS EDISON

Before he could even grow stubble on his chin, a young Thomas Edison had already set up a laboratory for his experiments – in the back of a train baggage car, no less – and accidentally set fire to it. At this time, in the early 1860s, the teenager worked as a trainboy on the railroad selling fruit, vegetables, sweets and newspapers; in his spare time, he'd be found either reading any and every book he could get his hands on or tinkering with machines and chemicals. Edison picked up extra money selling his own newspaper to travellers too, the *Grand Trunk Herald*, printed in that same makeshift lab.

The fire earned Edison a clip around the ear from the conductor and cost him his job, yet the signs of inventiveness, curiosity and entrepreneurialism, plus a willingness to learn from failure, were there to see. These qualities propelled Edison to become perhaps history's most important, most influential inventor, one whose work still shapes our world.

GETTING ON TRACK

Born 11 February 1847 in Milan, Ohio, Thomas Alva Edison wouldn't amount to anything, according to his schoolmaster, who

WIZARD AT WORK
RIGHT: Aged 14, Thomas Edison, spent his days reading and doing science experiments

BELOW: An improved version of the stock ticker, Edison's first great invention
FAR RIGHT: Edison sits with his 'muckers' at his lab in Menlo Park

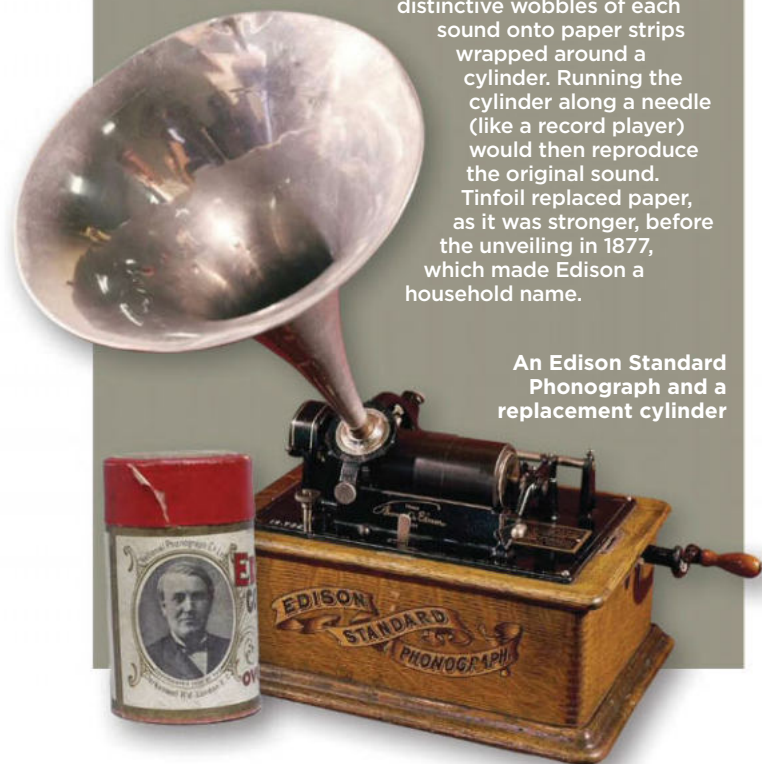


TOP INVENTION

PHONOGRAPH

Edison was styled a 'wizard' for creating a device that could record and replay sound – for the first time in history, it meant a person's voice could be heard after their death. Speaking into the mouthpiece of the phonograph caused a membrane to move, which made a needle inscribe the distinctive wobbles of each sound onto paper strips wrapped around a cylinder. Running the cylinder along a needle (like a record player) would then reproduce the original sound. Tinfoil replaced paper, as it was stronger, before the unveiling in 1877, which made Edison a household name.

An Edison Standard Phonograph and a replacement cylinder



described him as "addled". He displayed intelligence, but was too easily distracted in the classroom as he struggled with hearing problems. (He was almost deaf in his later years, but insisted it helped his concentration.) His mother Nancy pulled him out of school to educate him in the family home on a Michigan military post, and he relished the freedom of reading and teaching himself what he wanted. When Edison began working on the railroad in 1859, he used stopovers in Detroit to visit the library.

The first major step towards an inventing career, however, came not from brains, but brawn. One day in August 1862, he spotted three-year-old Jimmie Mackenzie playing near the railroad tracks and scooped him up shortly before tragedy struck. The grateful boy's father offered to instruct Edison as a telegraph operator. It was ideal at first – the American Civil War was turning communications into a boom industry. Also, telegraphy used Morse code, represented as dots and dashes on a page, so Edison wasn't initially hampered by his deafness.

That changed during his years travelling the US as a telegrapher with the introduction of sounding keys, allowing messages to be decoded by listening to the clicks, so Edison turned his attention to how the technology worked and how it

could be improved. His experimentation with a duplex telegraph (capable of sending two messages on one wire at the same time), and a printer that converted electrical signals into letters, convinced Edison to leave telegraphy and become a full-time inventor.

SETBACK AND SUCCESS

Throughout his career, Edison was no stranger to setback, but never let it dishearten him. So while his first patent for an electric vote recorder, granted in 1869 when he was 22, was dismissed, he went on to unveil a stock ticker that was bought for \$40,000. This allowed him to set up a laboratory in Newark, New Jersey, and to take on employees (he met his first wife, 16-year-old Mary Stilwell, through one of his businesses). For Western Union – who he worked for in his telegraphy days – Edison developed the quadruplex telegraph, but caused a legal furore when he sold the invention to a rival, tycoon Jay Gould, for \$100,000 in cash, stock and bonds.

In March 1876, Edison moved into his new lab outside Newark, in Menlo Park, which had been built by his father. Now considered the first industrial research-and-development facility in the world, Edison saw Menlo Park as an "invention factory", where he could bring in specialists with the



“I never did a day’s work in my life. It was all fun!”

Thomas Edison

aim of turning invention into a mass production and team process. The hours were long (the ‘muckers’, as Edison called his assistants, might work 90-hour weeks) and Edison wasn’t always pleasant company – as an egotist, who took credit for the ideas of others – but it was a fecund time. Despite the inventions he gave the world, Menlo Park was arguably Edison’s greatest achievement. Within a decade, the facility grew to occupy two city blocks. It became so big that Edison announced his desire for it to have “a stock of almost every conceivable material”.

It was at Menlo Park that Edison developed his most lasting inventions, including the carbon-button transmitter, used in telephones and microphones until the late 20th century, and the phonograph. First revealed in 1877, the phonograph recorded and played back sound, something taken for granted today but which seemed magical at the time, and is why Edison was dubbed the ‘Wizard of Menlo Park’. He once remarked, “I’ve made some machines, but [the phonograph] is my baby and I expect it to grow up to be a big feller and support me in my old age.”

Barely into his 30s, Edison was already a hero in an age of innovation – and he

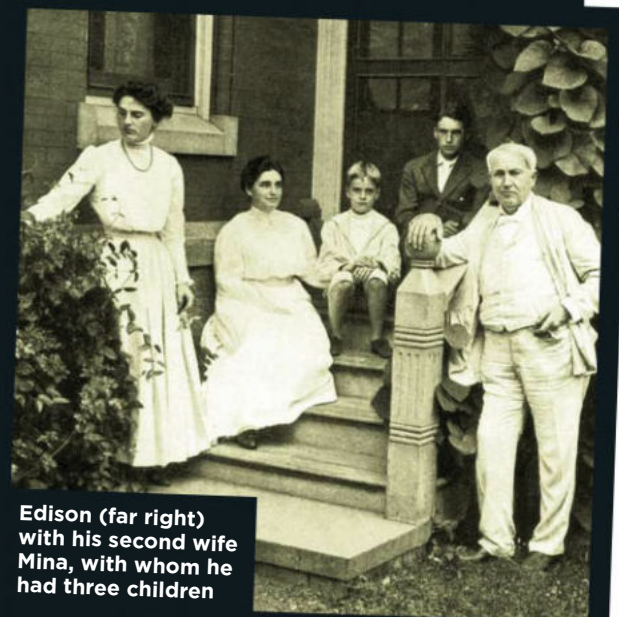
THE FAMILY MAN AT HOME WITH EDISON

Despite claiming that “a man’s best friend is a good wife,” Thomas Edison would often put business ahead of personal relationships. The hard-working self-promoter courted publicity and turned his name into a brand, but with more Edison in the public sphere, there remained less for his family.

It was through work that he met his first wife, Mary Stilwell, a teenage employee at his shop. It could be assumed he was enough of an inventor for the two of them, but her lack of skills regularly frustrated him. He wrote in his diary, “Mrs Mary Edison My wife Dearly Beloved Cannot invent worth a Damn!!” They had three children together, two of which he nicknamed after Morse code terms, ‘Dot’ and ‘Dash’. Mary died in 1884, possibly of a brain tumour.

Edison slipped into bad habits, especially when it came to bathing and his breath, but that didn’t deter Mina Miller, a woman 20 years his junior, and they married in 1886. His love for Morse code showed itself again as he popped

the question by tapping on her arm. Luckily, she knew the messaging system so could respond with a tapped out ‘yes’.



Edison (far right) with his second wife Mina, with whom he had three children

FLUOROSCOPE

This is both one of Edison’s top inventions and a blunder. The fluoroscope, a device to take radiographs using X-rays, took the crucial first steps for the medical technology we use today, but it came at a high price for Edison, so much so that he abandoned the project. As it meant dealing with unknown radiation, Edison nearly lost his eyesight while his assistant Clarence Dally died from the dose he received. “Don’t talk to me about X-rays,” Edison later said. “I am afraid of them.”

Fluoroscopes were found to be extremely hazardous to a person’s health



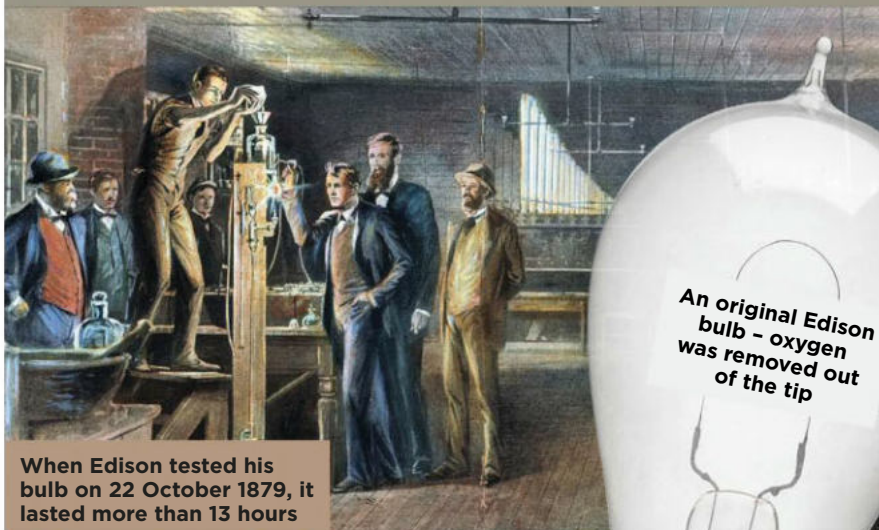
**INVENTION
BLUNDER**



**TOP
INVENTION**

INCANDESCENT BULB

Thomas Edison is often credited as being the inventor of the lightbulb. While this is not true, he did create the first practical, commercial incandescent bulb in the quest to provide safe electric light. It required years of testing different materials – from platinum to bamboo – before Edison found the ideal filament for his electric light: carbonised cardboard. Yet Edison faced legal issues from other inventors claiming to have come up with the idea before him. By joining forces with British physicist and chemist Joseph Swann to form the Edison Swan company, Edison bought out the patent, giving him full ownership.



When Edison tested his bulb on 22 October 1879, it lasted more than 13 hours

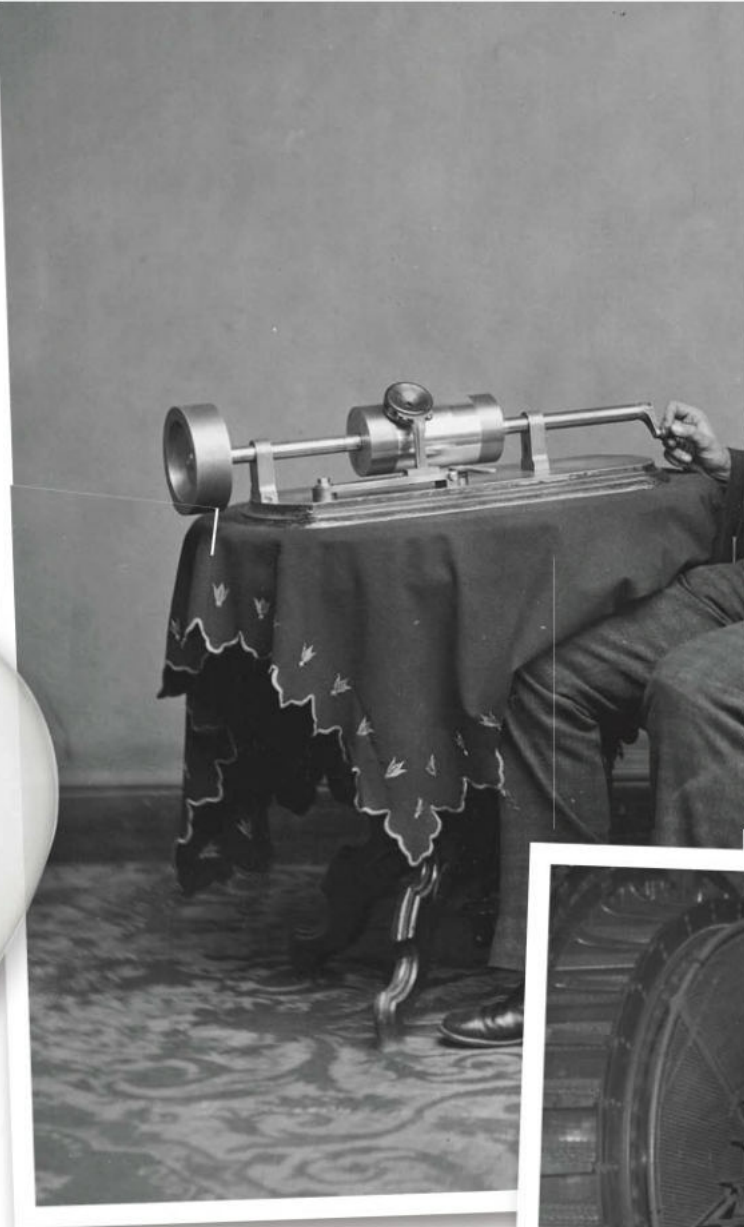
still hadn't lit up the world yet. The conundrum of creating an electric replacement to gas- and oil-based light had troubled the brightest minds for decades, but Edison had advantages – the hive genius of Menlo Park, along with \$30,000 financial backing from the uber-wealthy magnates JP Morgan and the Vanderbilt family. He established the Edison Electric Light Company to find a cheap, safe way to provide electric light.

LIGHTBULB MOMENT

After countless permutations, months of experimenting and plenty of assistance from Princeton graduate Francis Upton, Edison tested his incandescent bulb – which sent a low current through a carbon filament to produce a glow – for 13 and a half hours on 22 October 1879. The first public demonstration took place at Menlo Park on New Year's

Eve, when Edison switched on 40 bulbs to the delight of 3,000 onlookers. His reputation as the world's leading inventor was assured.

Edison knew that creating the first commercial lightbulbs would be meaningless if there was no source of electricity to power them. To that end, he founded the Edison Illuminating Company. Edison was so committed to providing electrical utility that he left



ELECTRIC EDISON

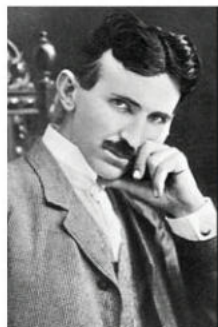
ABOVE: In 1878, Edison took his phonograph to Washington DC, where he had this portrait taken by famous American Civil War photographer Mathew Brady
RIGHT: Edison's giant dynamo is installed in 1883 as part of his electrical power systems
FAR RIGHT: Always working, Edison tests chemicals in his laboratory



Menlo Park for New York so he could focus on his power station at Pearl Street in downtown Manhattan, which he switched on in September 1882. If Edison thought his direct current (DC) would monopolise the power business, however, he was sorely mistaken. His clashes with advocates of alternating current (AC), the 'War of Currents' (see page 42), dragged on for years.

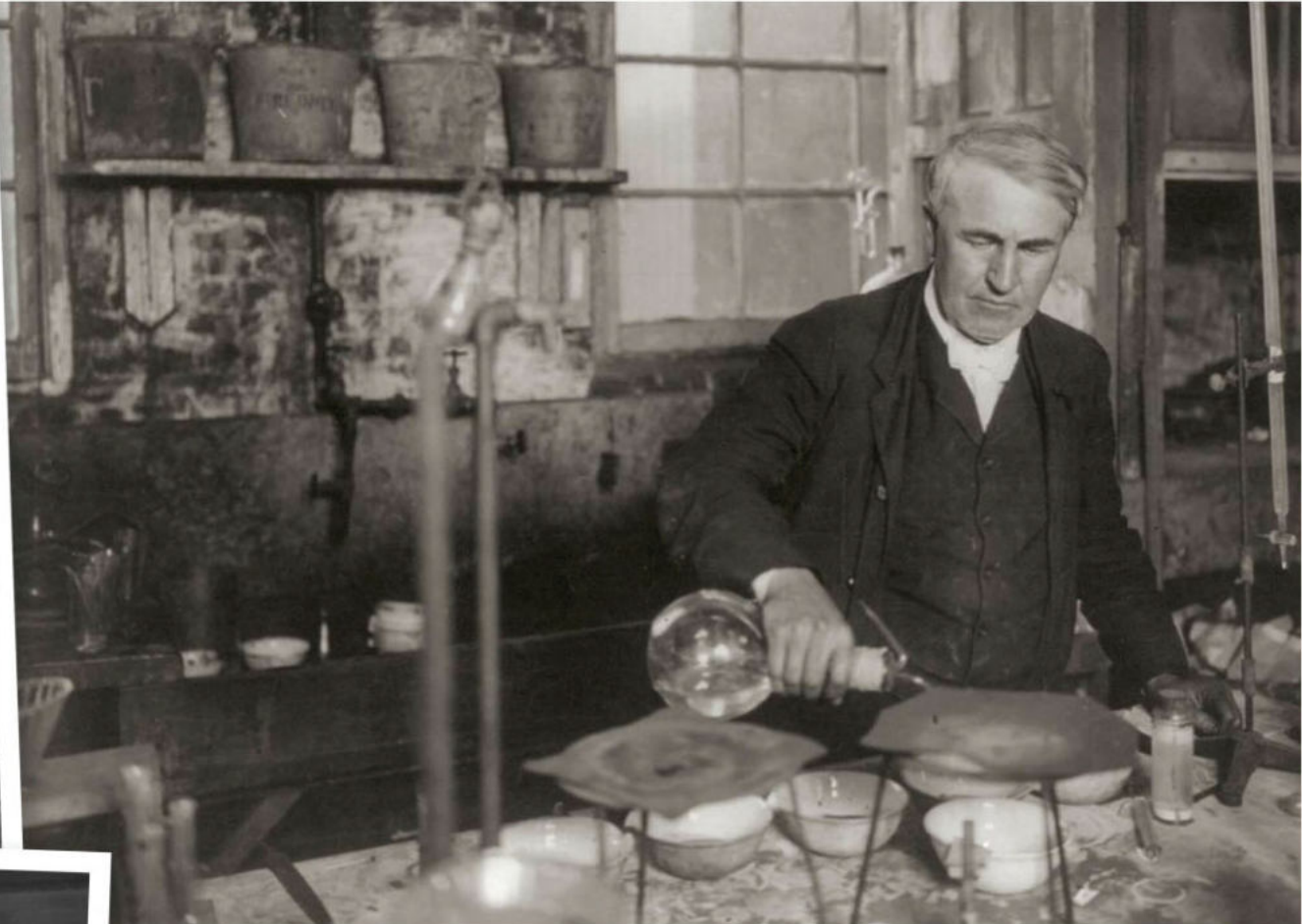
INVENTOR INDUSTRIALIST

Although Edison continued to work for another four decades, well into his 80s, his best days were behind him. That's not to say his achievements in this time held no significance – the motion picture camera had still to be developed, in more ways than one – but he spent less time



NIKOLA TESLA, SERBIAN-AMERICAN INVENTOR AND CONTEMPORARY OF EDISON

"If Edison had a needle to find in a haystack, he would proceed at once with the diligence of the bee to examine straw after straw... a little theory and calculation would have saved him 90 per cent of his labour."



inventing and more as an industrialist, focused on his business interests. In the wake of losing his first wife in 1884 and re-marrying two years later, Edison had another research laboratory, called 'Glenmont', built in West Orange, New Jersey, near to his new family estate. He soon discovered that he preferred the close-knit and spontaneous atmosphere of Menlo Park to the bigger, commercially driven Glenmont, which was increasingly filled with younger scientists straight out of university.

Edison struggled to capitalise on successes and he was no salesman. With others working on the recording of sound, his lab dusted off the phonograph and made the first improvements since its debut a decade earlier in order to

perfect a commercial model. Today, we see the phonograph as a landmark moment in the music industry, but Edison thought its natural home to be in the office as a dictation tool. This lack of foresight meant Edison went from pioneer to playing catch-up.

It is a similar story with the Kinetograph, a motion picture camera, and Kinetoscope, a peephole viewer, created by his laboratory in the early 1890s chiefly thanks to William KL Dickson. Glenmont hosted the first motion-picture stage, the 'Black Maria', and produced some of the era's most popular films – such as *The Kiss*, *The Great Train Robbery* (the first Western) and some odd footage of two cats boxing in a mini-ring, complete with gloves.

Again, though, Edison missed the big picture – literally. He saw the future of movies in one-person peep shows, so watched as others pioneered screen projections. It frustrated Dickson, who left Edison's employ in 1895 to work with his rivals. Edison's main concern at this time though wasn't movies or sound, but his magnetic ore separator, which he hoped would reinvigorate mining industries. He bought the rights to 145 mines and built a plant in New

“Genius is one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration.”

Thomas Edison

**INVENTION
BLUNDER**

CONCRETE FURNITURE

To empty city slums and provide people with new fire-proof housing, Edison came up with the idea of buildings made from concrete moulds. But why stop there? He conceived of homes almost entirely made out of concrete, including bathtubs, cabinets, pianos, even beds. Unsurprisingly, concrete furniture was hard to warm to.

Concrete houses were expensive to make – but they were a success compared to concrete furniture

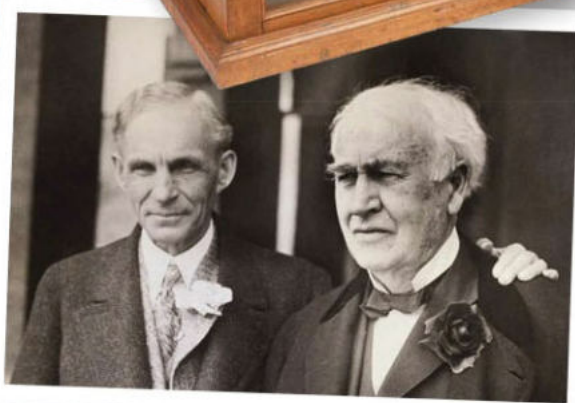




TOP
INVENTION

KINETOGRAPH

Although Edison announced, in 1888, that he envisioned an “instrument which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear,” it was one of his employees, Scottish inventor William KL Dickson, who deserves the credit for the motion picture camera. The Kinetograph worked by showing lots of still images in quick succession to give the illusion of movement. People watched the movies produced by Edison’s company – such as *Frankenstein* or 1893’s *Blacksmith Scene*, showing blacksmiths hitting an anvil with hammers – through a peephole viewer, the Kinetoscope.



Jersey but, despite shovelling huge sums into the project, the whole venture ended in disaster – the worst of his career.

UNTIL THE END

What would Edison have achieved if he couldn’t take such a blow, both to prestige and his finances, and not recover? As the 20th century dawned, he persevered with his idea for an alkaline storage battery, which brought him together with one of his admirers (and former employees) Henry Ford, who, in 1912, asked for a battery for his Model T. The two became great friends and neighbours in Edison’s last years.

He was approaching 70 years old when World War I broke out, leading the US government to approach Edison. Despite a strong philosophy of nonviolence, he did carry out war-related work, but purely for defensive means. “I am proud of the fact that I never invented weapons to kill,” he later declared.

Edison continued his tinkering and testing, which he learned to do on that baggage car, until the end. Over his lifetime, he filled some 3,500 notebooks with ideas and scribbles, and was granted 1,093 patents, the most held by any person. The ideas never stopped; he filed his last patent application just two days before his death at Glenmont on 18 October 1931 from complications caused by his diabetes. Such was his

regard for the man that Ford convinced Edison’s son Charles to capture his final breath in a test tube and, when news of his demise spread, lights were dimmed or turned off in respect.

In the course of his career, Edison brought light, sound and pictures to the world. Communications, transport, electrical power and so much more flourished in the 20th century, and he was at the forefront of it all. He had even invented a new way to invent. Edison once said: “Through all the years of experimenting and research, I never once made a discovery. I start where the last man left off.” It has been, and will continue to be for years to come, up to the next generation of inventors to pick up where Edison left off. ☺

LIFELONG INVENTOR

ABOVE LEFT: Kinetograph recording of Edison employee Fred Ott, sneezing
TOP: The Kinetoscope played 20 seconds of film, viewed from the top
ABOVE: Edison with his friend in later years, Henry Ford

POWER PLAY

THE WAR OF CURRENTS

After Edison demonstrated his incandescent bulb in 1879, he set about ensuring his direct current (DC) plants would be the only way to distribute electrical power across the United States. Yet DC couldn’t be transmitted over large distances, while alternating current (AC) could. It had been developed by a young Serbian engineer, Nikola Tesla, who worked for Edison but left when his system met with hostility. Edison reportedly refused to pay \$50,000 he promised Tesla.

The so-called ‘War of Currents’ broke out when industrialist George Westinghouse started building AC plants (having bought Tesla’s patents), sometimes at a loss just to eat into the Edison Electric Light Company’s power. Edison’s response was to launch a shocking smear campaign to persuade the public of the dangers of AC. “Just as certain as death,” he declared, “Westinghouse will kill a customer within six months after he puts in a system of any size.” To make his point, Edison used AC to electrocute stray dogs, horses, an elephant named Topsy (this was a grand spectacle at Coney Island, New York, in 1903) – and a human. The first execution by electric chair, in 1890, used AC at Edison’s behest.

But the anti-AC propaganda failed. Edison was forced out of his company (which became General Electric) and, in 1893, Westinghouse was awarded the contract to light the Chicago World’s Fair.

Topsy the elephant was electrocuted for killing three of her handlers



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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WILLIAM SITWELL ON THE MAN WHO FED BRITAIN DURING WWII

We spoke to food critic William Sitwell about his new book, *Eggs or Anarchy*, and Lord Woolton, who helped Britain tighten its belt



William Sitwell is a critic on BBC One's *MasterChef* and editor of *Waitrose Food* magazine. His previous books include *A History of Food in 100 Recipes* (Collins, 2012).

The challenges facing Britain during World War II were enormous, and few were more pressing than the need to get food on the nation's tables every week. This monumental task fell to one man, Frederick Marquis, later Lord Woolton. As William Sitwell explores in *Eggs or Anarchy*, Woolton's personality, compassion and eye for business managed to get the job done, despite German bombing and political opposition from his own party.

Q What do we know about Woolton's early life and how he ended up in this position?

A Lord Woolton came from humble origins. His father was an itinerant saddler and his grandfather the landlord of a small Lancashire pub, so he was firmly from working-class stock. But he had a knack for business, and was passionate about poverty and social affairs from a young age.

For various reasons, including a bit of luck, Woolton ended up working

for retail group *Lewis's*, which under his stewardship became the biggest department chain in Britain. By his late 50s, he was a successful businessman looking forward to his retirement after a busy life clothing Britain. But his ability to run large businesses led the government to ask if he would help clothe some of the Allied armies during World War II.

A rather boring job at the Ministry of Supply followed, before Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain wrote and asked if he would run the Ministry of Food, an offer Woolton accepted. But when Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill took over in 1940, Woolton faced a fair bit of opposition from the new PM, and also from the vast machinery of bureaucracy. Churchill didn't really like the idea of businessmen in government, and he and his cabinet colleagues were a bit sniffy about this 'boy done good'.

Churchill also didn't like rationing, and scoffed at the way that Woolton relished the job. While Britain tightened its belt, Churchill distinctly loosened his – there was certainly no such thing as rationing at Chequers or Downing Street!

Q What methods did Woolton use to get food into Britain?

A I came across a fragment of Woolton's memoirs, in which he describes sending his Head of Rice at the Ministry of Food off to Cairo to find 200,000 tonnes of the staple. When this man came back, he reported that he had the rice, but he'd had to use some rather untoward methods to get it. Half of the rice had been obtained on the black market. Woolton wrote he had no desire to find out exactly

what methods had been used to get the rice. Here was a man working for the British government and preaching to the nation not to use the black market, but whom, in order to feed the country, used less-than-legitimate means to get food to Britain.

Q What traits enabled Woolton to be so good at his job?

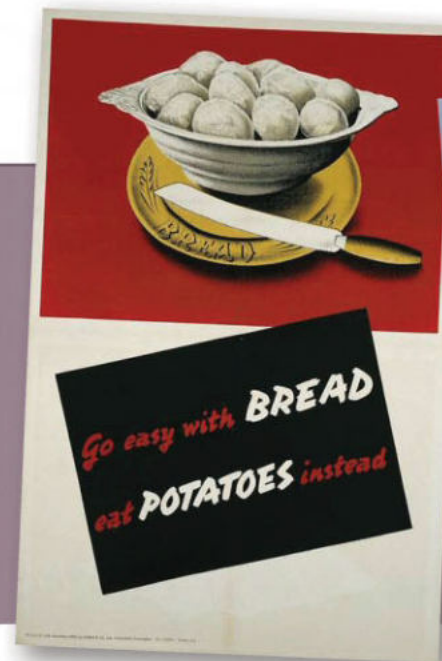
A One of the secrets of Woolton's success was that he used his commercial chutzpah and business acumen to cut through all of the red tape. He engaged with dodgy traders overseas in ways nobody else would ever have thought of.

He had self-belief, too. He didn't worry about what anyone thought about him and was prepared to take everyone on. All of this, plus his innate passion for caring for people and dealing with the problems of poverty, meant he was uniquely able to do a difficult job.

Q Despite his skill, this was a huge task. Were there any particular moments of crisis?

A There were many! One of the reasons I've called my book *Eggs or Anarchy* is that there were days on which Woolton didn't know whether or not he'd be able to honour the ration that week.

You cannot underestimate the importance of getting the meagre ration onto the shelves of the butchers and the grocers by Friday or Saturday morning. Woolton's deal with the British people was that, if they stuck with the ration and avoided the black market, he would make sure that the ration he promised would be there.



THE DRINKS ARE ON ME
Lord Woolton, Minister of Food during World War II



THE RATION NATION

Brits had to make do with what their ration books provided for – while Woolton's Ministry of Food issued posters to encourage self-sufficiency



There was one Friday afternoon in particular. Woolton was looking forward to a quiet weekend, when he had six cables from the admiralty saying ships had been sunk coming across the Atlantic. This was a huge problem as they were carrying food supplies – bacon, for instance, or wheat for bread. Britain's food security in the war was better than in World War I, but still very poor. The nation relied on importing everything, from potatoes and onions to flour and wheat. Dig for Victory made a huge difference, but it's striking how little Britain was self-sufficient before the campaign took off.

What Woolton had to do was make sure there were supplies in warehouses so that, when moments of crisis arose and supply ships attacked, he would just about be able to honour the ration that week. He said at one point that the nation would never know how near peril it came from the submarine attacks. As Woolton had such a strong handle on food distribution, however, he made it work.

Q What was the thing that surprised you the most about Woolton and his story?

A Given the fact that we now have all the food we want, 24 hours a day, I found the privations endured by the British public remarkable. One of the most interesting things I discovered was that Britain has never been healthier than it was at the end of World War II. Infant mortality rates improved, dental health improved, the fat rich got slimmer and the thin

“BRITAIN HAS NEVER BEEN HEALTHIER THAN IT WAS AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II”

poor put on weight. There was an equilibrium in what we ate as Woolton ran Britain like the manager of a shop, controlling exactly what everyone ate.

Today we have an obesity epidemic – it costs more to the government than terrorism – yet we have all of the food available to us at all times. The average calorie count in the war was actually higher than it is today, but people were more active.

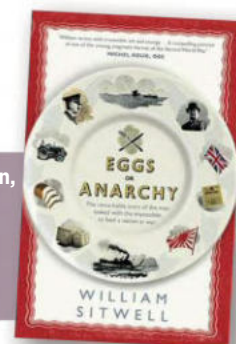
Q How would you like to change our view of this period, or of food in the 21st century?

A I'd like people to realise quite how well the British coped during rationing. In a way we almost relished it! A reason why we're never going to be a naturally sophisticated food culture is because, when the British

people were challenged with living on a ration, we said “Yeah – and we'll love it”. I really admire the ingenuity of the British character for quite how well we coped. It's a real lesson in terms of how you can live and eat simply.

But the most important thing for me is that I'm bringing an extraordinary man to the public attention. Had it not been for Woolton, whose business acumen meant we had food and whose character meant he endeared himself to the British people, we could easily have lost the war. 🍷

William Sitwell's book about Lord Woolton, *Eggs or Anarchy, the Remarkable Story of the Man Tasked with the Impossible: To Feed a Nation at War*, is out now. Available in hardback, published by Simon & Schuster, £20.



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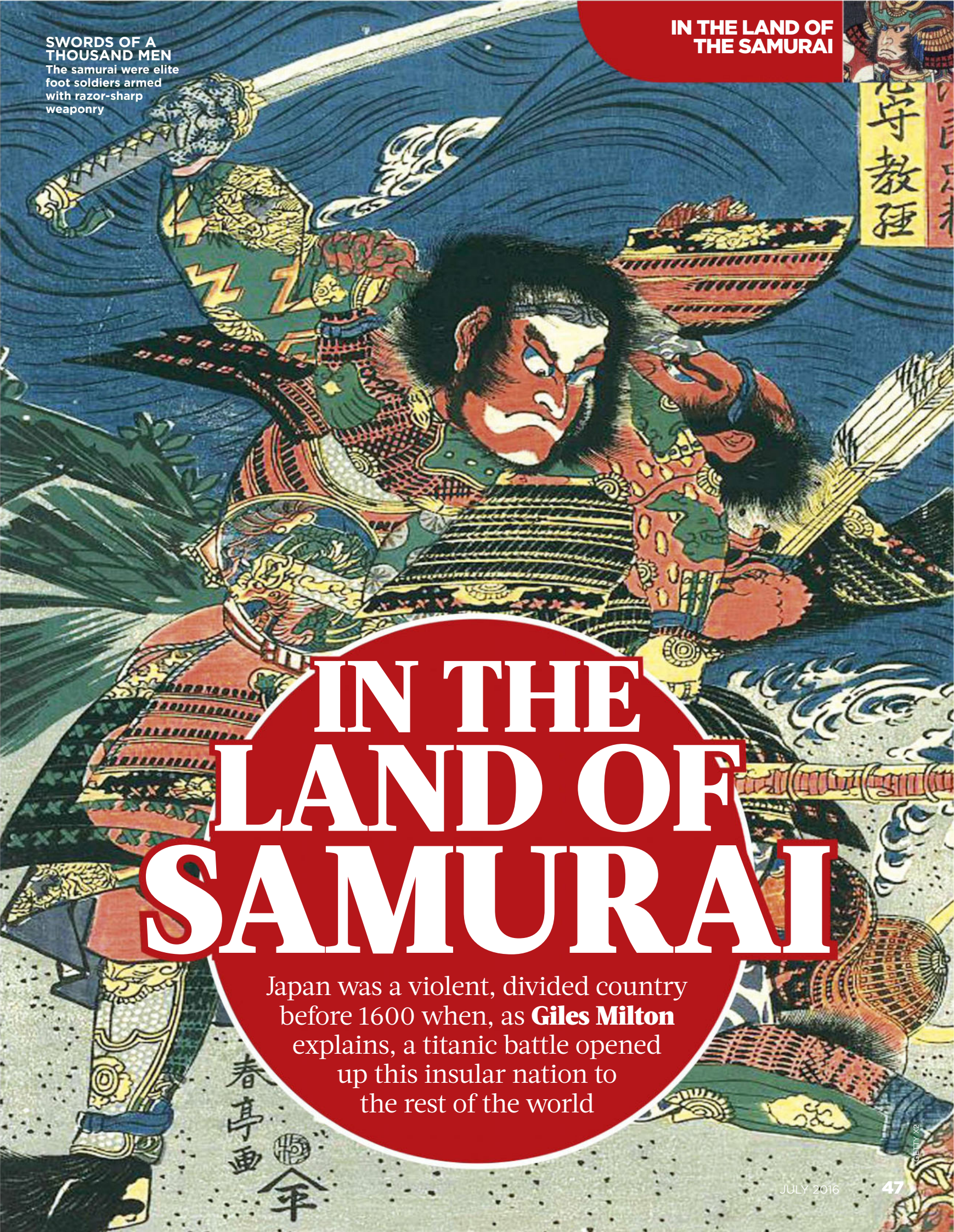
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SWORDS OF A THOUSAND MEN
The samurai were elite foot soldiers armed with razor-sharp weaponry

IN THE LAND OF THE SAMURAI

IN THE LAND OF SAMURAI

Japan was a violent, divided country before 1600 when, as **Giles Milton** explains, a titanic battle opened up this insular nation to the rest of the world



ABOUT TURN

The pivotal moment of the Battle of Sekigahara was when certain Western Army generals **swapped sides** in favour of the warlord Ieyasu.

500

The amount, in English pounds, that William Adams left in his will, to be divided between his families in England and Japan

The samurai sliced to pieces anyone who dared to stand in their way

The mist hung low over the battlefield and the distant hills appeared as little more than damp shadows. In the narrow valley and along the banks of the River Fuji, visibility had been reduced to only a few feet.

It was just after dawn on 21 October 1600 – a day that was to change the course of Japanese history. The sodden countryside around the village of Sekigahara, in central Japan, was about to witness one of the greatest battles of all time. More than 200,000 warlords, samurai and retainers had gathered to take part in what was to be a titanic clash of arms. At stake was the future of Japan.

A few minutes after 8am, a prolonged gust of wind finally displaced the mist. It revealed a most extraordinary sight, one that eyewitnesses would remember for the rest of their lives. On the hillsides, in the valley and along the road to Ogaki, tens of thousands of heavily armoured samurai were standing in orderly ranks. Their breastplates were glinting in the weak morning light and their curved swords were unsheathed and ready for action.

The mighty Western Army, loyal to an infant ruler-in-waiting named Toyotomi Hideyori, was about to do battle with

the rival Eastern Army. The latter was controlled by the powerful warlord Tokugawa Ieyasu, who was hoping to seize power for himself.

Ieyasu's forces were outnumbered by almost two-to-one and it seemed inconceivable that they could defeat the stronger army. But Ieyasu was a shrewd political operator and had an unexpected trick up his sleeve, one that was known to only a handful of people on the battlefield. It would be a couple of hours before it would be revealed.

Battles in Japan were often fought on an epic scale, involving tens of thousands of warriors. The crack troops were the samurai, whose razor-sharp swords were wielded with deadly effect. These elite foot soldiers, highly trained and disciplined, could wreak havoc on the field of battle. Their strategy was to cut a swathe through the ranks of their enemies, slicing to pieces anyone who dared to stand in their way.

The Battle of Sekigahara began with just such a charge from the forces of

Ieyasu's Eastern Army. One of its generals, Fukushima Masanori, thrust his samurai deep into the enemy's central divisions. The ground was thick with mud from the previous day's rain and the warriors were soon engaged in a bloody and relentless clash of arms. They began slaughtering each other on the banks of the Fuji River, both sides sinking up to their knees in the muddy morass.

Next to join battle was the right flank of the Eastern Army, followed by a wild charge from samurai in the centre ranks. Although Ieyasu's forces had taken the initiative and seemed

unstoppable, they soon lost the upper hand and the fight descended into a violent war of attrition. It seemed inevitable that the numerically superior Western Army would eventually win.

But the Western commander was ignorant of one vital piece of intelligence. Over the previous few months, Ieyasu had been assiduously courting the most important enemy generals. He had promised them land



RIVAL RULERS

Toyotomi Hideyori (left) was the seven-year-old ruler-in-waiting at the time of the battle of Sekigahara, where troops loyal to him lost to Tokugawa Iyeyasu (below), founder of Japan's last shogunate

THE ENGLISH ABROAD

What goes on tour...

When the first English vessel arrived in Japan on 10 June 1613, the adventurers on board had been at sea for more than two years. During that time, they had been without female company and very little strong alcohol. Now they had reached their destination, they were determined to enjoy themselves.

The troubles started within hours of dropping anchor in the bay of Hirado on Japan's south-west coast. One of the sea-dogs, Christopher Evans, jumped overboard and swam ashore, intent on having some fun. He enjoyed himself to the full with the local prostitutes, "in most lewd fashion, spending his time in base, bawdy places".

Evans set the tone for the behaviour of his fellow mariners, who discovered that the local prostitutes were both cheap and amenable. But the problems began in earnest when the men started drinking the local firewater in dangerously large quantities.

The diary of Richard Cocks, the principal merchant aboard that first vessel, is filled with tales of drunkenness and debauchery. Two of the crew, Simon Colphax and John Lambart, beat each other to a pulp after getting seriously drunk. Two more fought over who would get to sleep with a particularly pretty prostitute.

The pimps in Hirado had initially been delighted by the arrival of so many sex-starved young men. But they soon tired of their boorish behaviour. One told Cocks that if any more drunkards came to his whorehouse, "he would kill me and such as came with me".

The English were not just infamous for

their drunken brawls. They also displayed a complete lack of respect when visiting Japanese temples and shrines. One group visited the monumental statue of the Great Buddha at Kamakura and proceeded to clamber inside. To the horror of Japanese onlookers, "they hooped and hallowed, which made an exceeding great noise". Then, in a time-honoured English tradition, they ended their visit by vandalising the Buddha, etching their names into the bronze.

Richard Cocks's position as chief merchant gave him the opportunity to host drunken dinners with the nearby Dutch traders. These were always lively affairs, but they became even more raucous when Cocks began distilling his own "very good strong annis water".

His men would drink themselves into a stupor, seemingly unconcerned that their behaviour appalled the local Japanese. As the parties continued night after night, they could only conclude that drunkenness was part and parcel of being English.

and riches if they switched sides during the heat of battle. This was his secret ploy and he hoped it would prove decisive in the fight against the mighty Western Army.

SWITCHING SIDES

Among the courted generals was Kobayakawa, commander of some 16,000 crack troops. Now, at a critical moment in the battle, he dramatically switched allegiance and ordered his men to fight against their erstwhile comrades. So, too, did four other generals. In a matter of minutes, the entire battlefield situation was transformed. The Western Army suddenly found itself hopelessly outnumbered and in grave danger of being cut to pieces. As its orderly ranks disintegrated, its remaining samurai and generals scattered and fled for their lives.

MONUMENTAL MISTAKE

When English adventurers visited the Great Buddha at Kamakura, they left their mark by inscribing their names into the bronze statue





ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE

The king and the shogun

When King James I wrote his first letter to Shogun Ieyasu in 1611, he didn't even know his name. There had been no prior contact with the country and the king was as yet unaware that William Adams was a close confidant of the Japanese ruler.

He addressed his letter to the 'great king of Japan' and explained that his reason for writing was to "solicit your friendship and amity". More particularly, he was hoping for the "interchange of such commodities as may be of most use to each other's countries".

The King's letter began a regular correspondence between two rulers living at either ends of the world. The letters came with gifts: King James (*pictured top right*) sent Ieyasu a silver 'prospective glass' - a telescope -

and Ieyasu, in return, sent the king a suit of Japanese armour (*pictured right*). It lives in the Tower of London.

King James chose his words with care when writing to the shogun. "Even in our country, we have heard with certainty of the greatness of the glory of the Lord Shogun of Japan." Ieyasu's reply was equally diplomatic. "Though separated by 10,000 leagues of cloud and waves, our territories are, as it were, close to each other."

The two rulers would never meet, yet their correspondence - grandiloquent and filled with pomp - sheds fascinating light on the beginnings of diplomacy in the golden age of exploration.



Few made it to safety. The commander of the vanquished, General Mitsunari, was captured and beheaded. Many others were also executed. Ieyasu's greatest prize came when he was brought news that the seven-year-old ruler-in-waiting, Toyotomi Hideyori, had been captured. The battle had been fought in his name. Now, he was among the vanquished.

Ieyasu decided to spare him, a rare act of clemency from a man whose reputation was predicated on ruthlessness. But the youngster was forced into an arranged marriage with Ieyasu's granddaughter, a union that would effectively bring him under Ieyasu's control. As for Ieyasu himself, his victory was total and lasting. It marked the beginning of the Tokugawa dynasty, with himself as its first ruling shogun. It was a dynasty that would endure until 1867, when imperial rule was finally restored to Japan.

EARLY YEARS

Shogun Ieyasu was by far the most extraordinary warlord to emerge from the dynastic chaos of 16th century Japan. Born in 1543 into a family of provincial lords, he established an elite army at a young age and began rolling back the boundaries of his feudal lands. He proved so successful that he was soon one of the most powerful warlords in Japan.

Only one man seemed capable of stopping him in these early years, a

brilliant general named Toyotomi Hideyoshi. He had brought great swathes of Japan under his control and was in command of a mighty army. But Hideyoshi died in 1598, and power fell to a regency tasked with holding the peace until his young son came of age.

This was the moment at which Ieyasu seized the initiative and forced the great showdown at Sekigahara. In crushing the Western Army, he secured mastery over the entire country.

He played the part of triumphant ruler with aplomb. Fearless, sharp-witted and worldly, he inspired awe in all who met him. Portraits depict him as a veritable mountain of a man, his vast bulk wrapped in delicately patterned silks. Although many found him cold and humourless, there was passion beneath the chill facade. On the field of battle, he would work himself into a frenzy and hammer the pommel of his saddle so violently that blood would gush from his hand.

Shogun Ieyasu had one interest that set him apart from his contemporaries: he was fascinated by the world beyond Japan. An official chronicle of his reign stresses his desire to meet people from other realms: "According to his judgement, there could be no other way to govern the country."

Ieyasu was fearless, sharp-witted and worldly

But there was another reason for his interest in the outside world and it was to be found in the holds of the foreign vessels that had first arrived in Japan in the 1540s. They brought muskets and arquebuses, powerful weapons that could wreak havoc on the great battlefields of Japan.

"They had never any gun in that country," wrote one early Portuguese visitor, "and for want of understanding the secret of the [gun]powder, they concluded that of necessity it must be some sorcery."

The country's more enlightened warlords realised that gunpowder was not sorcery but science. Within months of the first Portuguese arriving in Japan, local armourers were making copies of their weapons.

STINKING SEA-DOGS

For almost 60 years, from 1544 to 1600, the only Europeans to set foot in Japan were Portuguese and Spanish. They came as merchants and traders - bold adventurers who hoped to make their fortunes in the Land of the Rising Sun.

The Japanese were appalled by the stinking, unwashed sea-dogs that manned these European carracks. "I do not know if they have a proper system of ceremonial etiquette," sniffed one Japanese scribe, "but they show their feelings without any self-control."

Who were the warriors?

SAMURAI

The samurai were the military elite of Japan, a warrior class who were highly skilled in the martial arts and who played a decisive role in Japanese history. Most samurai served one or other of the great warlords of Japan and displayed a loyalty that bordered on fanaticism. They were used to protect feudal lands from attack, but also to take the offensive against rival warlords.

They followed the 'bushido code' – the 'way of the warrior' – which was not unlike the concept of chivalry in Europe. It stressed the morality of samurai life. Loyalty, martial arts and honour until death were key aspects of the code.

For more than 700 years – from around 900AD to 1600 – the samurai helped to boost the power of feudal warlords and prevent the country from developing a unified rule.

Everything changed with Shogun Ieyasu's accession to power. The days of continual warfare were over and – no longer able to fight – the samurai became courtiers, administrators and bureaucrats. In the late 19th century, the samurai class was officially abolished and passed into history.

200,000
The number of Samurai warriors at the monumental battle of Sekiagahara in 1600



WARRIOR MONKS

Buddhist warrior monks held considerable power in feudal Japan. Not unlike the Teutonic knights of medieval Germany, they were fanatically loyal and usually operated in brotherhoods, with strict codes of conduct.



RONIN

A samurai without a lord or master. Samurai warriors were supposed to commit seppuku or ritual suicide on the death of their master. Those who didn't became ronin, or 'one who drifts'.

NINJAS

Experts in irregular warfare, including assassination, sabotage and guerrilla-style tactics. Unlike the samurai, who observed strict moral rules, the ninja were prepared to use any method against any enemy.



IN THE LAND OF THE SAMURAI

A FORTUNATE LIFE

The English samurai

In the autumn of 1611, English spice traders in the East Indies were handed a most unexpected letter. It had been written by a sailor named William Adams and was addressed, somewhat forlornly, to "my unknown friends and countrymen". It revealed an extraordinary story of shipwreck, hardship and good fortune.

Adams told how he had been living in Japan since 1600, during which time he had become a favourite of the ruling shogun. Indeed, he had so impressed Shogun Ieyasu with his worldly knowledge of the world that he had been raised to the rank of samurai, the first non-Japanese in history to be invited to join the elite warrior class that had dominated feudal society for centuries.

In his letter, he explained that he wished to encourage more English traders to travel to Japan. He said that there was a fortune to be made by anyone prepared to risk the voyage across the treacherous East China Sea.

This was music to the ears of English merchants, who would sail anywhere if there was the chance of profit. They were also delighted to learn that William Adams was a favourite of the shogun, reasoning that it would help them negotiate a good trading position.

Adams might never have been raised to the rank of samurai had it not been for his constant petitioning to be allowed to leave the country. He had left in England a wife and daughter: now, after 15 years away from home, he wanted to see them again.

Shogun Ieyasu had no desire for Adams to leave, as he was in possession of many useful skills. He decided to reward him for his services by showering him with honours, land and property. "For the service that I have done and do daily, the emperor" – he means the shogun – "hath given me a living."

This 'living' wasn't modest. It took the form of a rambling country estate on the Miura peninsula, near Edo, the capital. For Adams, who had spent his early life in the squalid poverty of Limehouse, the estate gave him respect and authority. He was now a lord of the manor, with power over several villages and a large number of inhabitants "that be my slaves or servants".

Before long, the shogun proved even more generous. He honoured Adams with the title of hatamoto, or banner-man, a prestigious position that made him a retainer of the shogun's court. All his fellow hatamoto were samurai, battle-hardened fighters who had proved their mettle on the battlefield. Although Adams could never hope to match their feats of arms, he now belonged in their exclusive circle.

Adams' experiences made for a remarkable rags-to-riches story and left a deep impression on the English traders who received his letter. Soon after, they set sail for Japan in order to make contact with this mysterious English samurai.



SENSE OF ADVENTURE

ABOVE: A Portuguese ship lands in Japan in the early 17th century
ABOVE RIGHT: Dutch merchants enjoy the charms of the local geisha girls

↳ If they hadn't arrived with muskets to sell, they might not have been given such a welcome reception.

The Spanish and Portuguese merchants were soon followed by Jesuit missionaries who hoped to convert the country to Catholicism. Quick to realise that the Japanese saw strength in hierarchy, they taught their potential converts that the Pope was the head of a single church united in both faith and doctrine. They never revealed that Christendom in Western Europe was riven into two rival creeds – Catholicism and Protestantism – and that these opposing creeds were sworn enemies.

None of this was of any consequence so long as the only foreigners in Japan were Catholics. But in April 1600, a new group of European traders dropped anchor in Japan. The *Liefde* was a Dutch ship and her arrival was viewed with the deepest alarm by the Spanish and Portuguese.

They were no less displeased to discover that the ship's pilot, William Adams, was an Englishman with a quick wit and endless charm. Escorted under armed guard to an audience with Ieyasu, Adams informed the astonished warlord that the Spanish and Portuguese had been peddling a pack of lies. Communicating through a Spanish Catholic interpreter – an awkward situation for the Protestant Adams – he told Ieyasu that Europe was a continent divided between rival faiths.

"He viewed me well," wrote Adams, "and seemed to be wonderfully favourable." Ieyasu was extremely interested to learn about the religious rift between Catholics and Protestants, and, Adams reported, "asked me diverse other questions of things of religion."

He was no less interested to learn that the *Liefde* was heavily armed with cannon. At the time of Adams's arrival, Ieyasu was in the midst of preparing for the great showdown at Sekigahara and was quick to see the potential of cannon on battlefields still dominated by infantry. Surviving records from the period are incomplete and often contradictory, but one Spanish report

9

The number of the surviving crew of the Dutch ship *Liefde* who initially trod Japanese soil in 1600. It had left Rotterdam with 100 men on board

ROLE MODEL

The first Englishman to visit Japan, Adams was the basis for the character of John Blackthorne in James Clavell's blockbuster novel *Shogun*.



AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD

Initially imprisoned as a pirate, William Adams later became a favourite of the shogun



claims that Ieyasu had all the *Liefde*'s great guns dragged to Sekigahara, where they were used throughout the battle. If this report is correct, the huge cannonballs would have inflicted severe casualties on the enemy foot soldiers.

CHANGING STATUS

The arrival of the *Liefde* transformed the status of foreigners in Japan. The Spanish and Portuguese were no longer the favoured nations, as Ieyasu now encouraged both the Dutch East India Company and its English counterpart to establish trading bases in the country.

The first ship to bring English merchants to Japan – the *Clove* – arrived in June 1613, by which time William Adams had been living in the country for 13 years. He promised to help his trading compatriots set up base and sell their cargo of English woollens and Indian calicoes.

Both the English and the Dutch settled in Hirado in the south-west of Japan, just a few miles from the coastal port of Nagasaki. They were heavily dependent on William Adams in their dealings with Japanese traders; not only did he speak fluent Japanese, but he also had the ear of the shogun.

The English put considerable effort into establishing a profitable trade – when they weren't devoting a great deal of time to partying, drinking and chasing after the local women. They also did their utmost to undermine their Spanish and Portuguese rivals, displaying particular vehemence towards the evangelising Jesuits whose missionary activities were starting to alarm the shogun. As long as Ieyasu was in power, the foreign communities in Japan were more or less protected. But when Ieyasu died in 1616, he was

succeeded by his son, Hidetada. He was cut from a very different cloth. Xenophobic and vehemently anti-Christian, he issued a series of draconian edicts that forced followers to practise their faith underground. Anyone suspected of sheltering Christians was to be put to death, along with their entire family.

The killings started within months of

the edicts. Jesuit missionaries were Hidetada's first victims: they were arrested, tried and executed, usually by beheading. Japanese converts endured more grisly punishments. They were tortured, dismembered or burned alive, with many being slowly roasted to death in order to prolong their agony.

The Spanish and Portuguese bore the brunt of Hidetada's fury and were treated with far greater brutality than the Dutch and English, who had never shown any interest in attempting to convert the Japanese. But it was not long before Hidetada turned his wrath on foreigners in general.

As life grew increasingly dangerous, the Dutch and English reluctantly

concluded that trade with Japan was no longer tenable. Before long, they followed their southern European counterparts in shutting up shop and leaving the country for good.

The last English vessel sailed from Japan in December 1623, taking with it the handful of traders who remained.

The Land of the Rising Sun was entering a period known as *sakoku* – the closed country. She had seen enough of troublesome foreigners and their bitter internecine wars. Now, after a century of contact, she closed her windows on the world and denied merchants entry into her profitable markets and cities.

She was to remain closed until 1853, when a new wave of foreigners – Americans – would arrive with a new generation of weaponry. This time around, they had no intention of selling it.

It was to be used to reopen Japan by force. ☹

Ieyasu's heir turned his wrath on all foreigners

TRANQUIL TIMES

The Edo period

The Edo period of Japanese history – from 1600 until 1868 – was remarkably peaceful, given the violence and turmoil that had preceded it. For centuries, Japan had been engulfed in civil wars and feudal bloodshed that had cost hundreds of thousands of lives. Now, with Ieyasu's victory at Sekigahara, the country was unified, stabilised and strictly governed.

Ieyasu officially established his shogunate in Edo – today's Tokyo – in the spring of 1603. Henceforth, the city was beautified and expanded until it became one of the largest metropolises in the world. The economy boomed and there was an extraordinary development in artistic and intellectual life. Pleasure-seeking became a goal in itself. Some areas of Edo were so devoted to the delights of the flesh that they became known as the 'floating world' – a district of hedonism that was awash with geishas, prostitutes, samurai and kabuki actors.

The Edo period was in a state of crisis long before Commander Matthew Perry arrived with a fleet of four American warships in July 1853. The manner in which the Japanese hastily acquiesced to his demand that they open the country's frontiers to foreign traders revealed the weakness of the ruling elite. The glorious Edo period, which had begun with Ieyasu's victory at Sekigahara in 1600, was in terminal decline.

The final blow came in the summer of 1868, when the city of Edo fell to forces loyal to the victorious Emperor Meiji. Two months later, the capital was given a new name – Tokyo, or 'eastern capital'. The change of name underlined the fact that this was more than the end of the Tokugawa dynasty.

It was the end of one era of Japanese history – and the beginning of a wholly new one.



GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY
US Commodore Matthew Perry forced his will on Japan in the early 1850s

DIRTY CASH?

Having successfully opened Japan up to the West, on his return to the US, Matthew Perry was granted a reward of \$20,000 by Congress.



IN PICTURES
1966 AND
ALL THAT

1966 AND ALL THAT

It was the year
England not only
ruled the football
world, but dominated
popular culture too...

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

England players Geoff Hurst (in number 10) and Alan Ball know it is indeed all over, after Hurst lashes the ball into the West German net to complete his hat-trick and a 4-2 victory in the World Cup Final. Cue 50 trophy-free years of failure, disappointment and hurt...

AT A GLANCE

England's historic - and only - World Cup triumph was echoed by its global achievements in the worlds of music, film and fashion. At the centre of this success was free-spirited London, originally described as 'swinging' by no less an authority than *Time* magazine.

FOOTBALL'S COMING HOME

It is the first time that the world's premier football tournament has been hosted by England. As seen in this official poster, matches are played at eight stadiums across seven cities throughout July.



VANISHING ACT

Disaster befalls the tournament before it begins, when the trophy is stolen. It takes a cunning canine to save the day



SCENE OF THE CRIME

The Jules Rimet Trophy, the silverware for which 16 teams do battle, is put on display on 19 March as part of an exhibition at Central Hall in Westminster. The following day, the guards - who are supposed to be offering the trophy round-the-clock protection - notice its disappearance.



SPEEDY RECOVERY

A week later, relieved officers of the Metropolitan Police announce the trophy has been recovered. Rather than through a diligent investigation by the force, however, its reappearance is down to a stroke of good fortune.

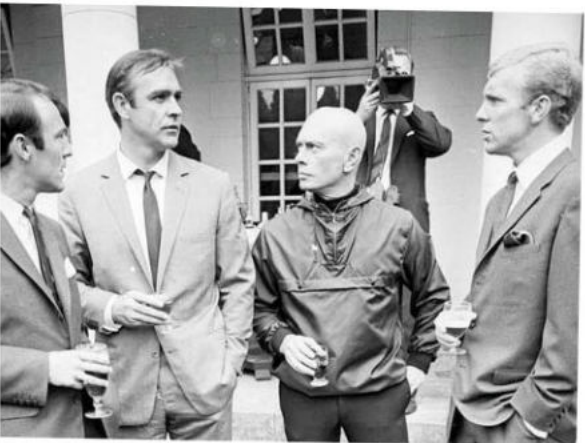


HOUNDED BY THE PRESS

The discovery of the trophy is made by a four-year-old collie named Pickles. While being walked by his owner David Corbett near their south London home, the dog finds the silverware wrapped in newspaper underneath a neighbour's car. Corbett pockets a £3,000 reward, while Pickles becomes a national hero, invited to the England team's official celebrations and later cast in the comedy film *The Spy With A Cold Nose*.

TIME TO SWING

What did England's players get up to off the pitch?



TALKING HEADS

The day after a goalless draw against Uruguay, England players visit Pinewood Studios, where the latest James Bond film, *You Only Live Twice*, is being filmed. Jimmy Greaves (far left) and Bobby Moore (far right) share a drink and a chat with actors Sean Connery and Yul Brynner.



LEATHER ON WILLOW

At their base in Roehampton in south-west London, the team can relax by swapping sports. The bespectacled midfielder Nobby Stiles shows his dubious batting skills, while Martin Peters - who had made his debut for England just two months earlier and who would go on to score in the final against West Germany - plays the role of wicket-keeper.



PRIDE OF A NATION

Every World Cup since 1966 has been graced by a mascot. World Cup Willie, an anthropomorphic lion designed by children's book illustrator Reg Hoye, is the original. He's accompanied by his own song, performed by Lonnie Donegan: "He's tough as a lion and never will give up / That's why Willie is favourite for the cup."



TOWER POWER

Footballers aren't the only celebs making London the place to be. In a set-up that will please Anglophile TV viewers in the US, rockers The Who line up in front of the iconic Tower Bridge to perform on *Where The Action Is*, the ABC music show fronted by legendary presenter Dick Clark.

TOP GEAR

Off the back of being named Best New Artist at the Grammy Awards the previous month, Welsh singer Tom Jones pays a visit to Gear, a zeitgeist-defining boutique on London's Carnaby Street.



CAPITAL OF COOL

Carnaby Street becomes the epicentre of the fashion and culture that leads the world. As well as making designers famous, the swinging scene supports the work of photographers, such as David Bailey (below).

IN PICTURES
1966 AND
ALL THAT



WITH BOUTIQUES AND CLUBS,
SOHO'S CARNABY STREET
IS A HANG-OUT FOR STARS,
SCENE-SETTERS AND SWINGERS

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

When thinking of the sixties, The Beatles are never far from mind. In June, the iconic band make their first (and last) live appearance on *Top Of The Pops*, when they mime to their new single *Paperback Writer* and its b-side *Rain*. This is a change to their other appearances on the show, when they pre-record.



GETTY X5, MIRRORPIX X1, PRESS ASSOCIATION X1, REX X1



IN PICTURES 1966 AND ALL THAT

MODEL BEHAVIOUR

Early in the year, Lesley Hornby – aka Twiggy – is named by the *Daily Express* as ‘the face of ’66’, launching the teenager as one of the world’s most in-demand models. “The Cockney Kid with a face to launch a thousand shapes,” trumpets the paper. “And she’s only 16!”

**SIXTEEN-YEAR-
OLD TWIGGY
VERY RAPIDLY
BECOMES THE
MOST FAMOUS
MODEL ON
THE PLANET**

FLYING THE FLAG

In the mid sixties, British style and design set the template that others eagerly followed



MINI ME

Popularly credited with the invention of the mini-skirt - the single item of clothing that epitomises Swinging London - designer Mary Quant is awarded the Order of the British Empire for her services to the fashion industry.



TARBUCK THE TREND

Never to be accused of being under-dressed, Jimmy Tarbuck joins dancers on stage at the London Palladium in style. The Liverpoolian entertainer, a former school-mate of John Lennon, is a rising star of British showbiz and the host of the ITV variety show *Sunday Night At The London Palladium*.



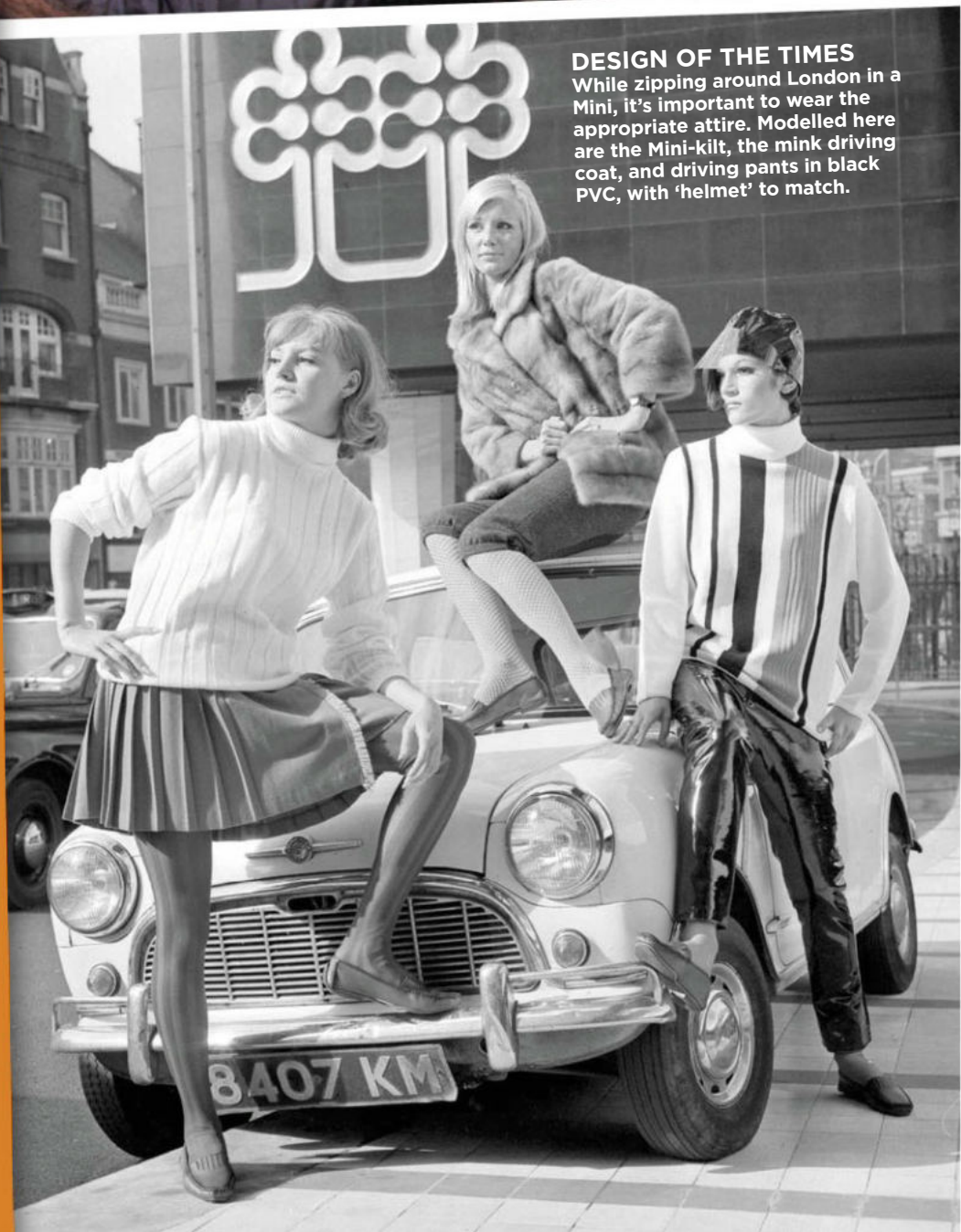
TICKETS PLEASE!

A London Routemaster double-decker bus is loaded onto a Norwegian ship in Millwall Docks, south-east London. The bus is bound for Oslo, where it will be the centre-piece of 'British Fortnight', an event that's both a trade fair and a celebration of British culture. The influence of Swinging London could certainly travel.



CHEEKY CHAPPIE

Michael Caine and Jane Asher star in the year's biggest British film, *Alfie*. The tale of a promiscuous lad about town, in the US the film is the only the second to receive a 'suggested for mature audiences' rating.



DESIGN OF THE TIMES

While zipping around London in a Mini, it's important to wear the appropriate attire. Modelled here are the Mini-kilt, the mink driving coat, and driving pants in black PVC, with 'helmet' to match.



OBSTACLE COURSE

Impenetrable pack ice
thwarted Hudson's
efforts on more than
one occasion



HENRY HUDSON AND THE SEARCH FOR THE NORTHERN PASSAGE

The man after whom rivers and bays are named made several attempts to connect Europe and the Pacific. **Pat Kinsella** tells his fascinating story

ALAMY XI, GETTY X2

“Henry Hudson’s final quest ended in betrayal, abandonment and mystery”





GREAT ADVENTURES HENRY HUDSON

With the Portuguese, Spanish and Holy Roman empires consecutively controlling southern trade routes to India and the Orient, and the Silk Road effectively closed off by the Muslim Ottoman Empire, the search for a Northern Passage – a navigable trade route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, providing access to the markets of Cathay (China) – was an obsession for North European nations from the 16th century onwards.

During multiple attempts to chart such a course, mostly going northwest, Henry Hudson explored, and left his name all over, North America; his moniker still graces both the river that slides along the western flank of Manhattan Island and Canada's immense Hudson Bay. But his final quest ended in betrayal, abandonment and mystery.

The first recorded attempt to forge a passage through the fies and across the frozen top of the globe was led by the Italian John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) in 1497, who was commissioned by English king Henry VII. While he failed to find Asia, Cabot was the first European to make landfall in North America since the Vikings.

Portuguese explorer Estêvão Gomes was sent on a similar mission by the Spanish emperor in 1524; he reached Nova Scotia before being forced back by freezing conditions. In the 1530s, Frenchman Jacques Cartier twice tried to force his way along the St Lawrence River (which connects the Atlantic with the Great Lakes), but was halted by rapids. He named them 'Lachine', convinced they were all that stood between him and China.

In around 1551, the Company of Merchant Adventurers to New Lands (formally called the 'Mystery and Company of Merchant Adventurers for the Discovery of Regions, Dominions, Islands, and Places unknown') was established. The company comprised 240 adventurers, who'd each bought a £25 share, and their declared objective was to plot a northern route to Asia.

Sir Hugh Willoughby captained the company's first quest to find the Northeast Passage across the top of Russia, with Richard Chancellor as chief pilot. The three-ship fleet left London in May 1553, but was separated by a savage storm in September, somewhere north of Norway. Willoughby, who was left with two ships, rounded the North Cape and sailed east across the Barents Sea to the Novaya Zemlya archipelago.

He then turned around and returned to the Kola Peninsula, with the ships becoming locked in ice near modern-day Murmansk.

Chancellor also sailed around North Cape, but entered the relative safety of the White Sea and eventually weighed anchor at the mouth of the Dvina River. He then travelled overland to Moscow, meeting Tsar Ivan the Terrible and obtaining a letter for the English monarch (by then Mary I), welcoming trade between the two nations. When he returned home, the Company of Merchant Adventurers was renamed the Muscovy Company.

Willoughby and his entire crew, meanwhile, had perished – succumbing to the terrible cold or falling victim to carbon monoxide poisoning after insulating their ships. These unfortunates were the first of many men who would lose their lives in the search for a route through the most extreme environment on Earth.

The Northern Passage remained elusive throughout the 16th century, despite three attempts to chart it by English explorer and privateer Martin Frobisher in the 1570s – none of which got any further than Baffin Island – and a chaotic escapade by Humphrey Gilbert in the 1580s which, while resulting in

ILLUSTRATION: SUE GENT, ALAMY X2

1
The number of mermaid sightings reported by Hudson during his second voyage.

ALL OVER THE MAP

The Northwest Passage was a hypothetical concept for centuries, with explorers operating under many misconceptions, including the beliefs that seawater couldn't freeze and that ice became thinner the further north you travelled during mid summer. Until the advent of global warming, pack ice made any northern sea route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans virtually impossible.

VOYAGE 1

1 1 MAY 1607 Gravesend, England

Hudson departs with a crew of ten men and his young son John, on the 80-ton *Hopewell*. They sail via the Shetland Islands.

2 14–22 JUNE 1607 Greenland

The *Hopewell* reaches Greenland. Hudson hugs the eastern coast as he sails north until 22 June, when he turns the ship east.

3 JULY 1607 Spitsbergen

After first spotting 'Newland' on 27 June, the *Hopewell* enters Krossfjorden, a fjord on the west coast of Spitsbergen, on 14 July. Within two days, pack ice prevents them from continuing north and they return to England.

VOYAGE 2

1 APRIL 1608 St Katherine Docks, London

With 14 men and his son John, Hudson departs England, again aboard the *Hopewell*. This time, though, they seek a northeast route to Asia.

2 JUNE 1608 Barents Sea

The *Hopewell* skirts northern Norway in late May and passes the North Cape in early June, entering the Barents Sea and encountering the ice wall to the port side. Hudson describes this sight as "very fearful to look on".

3 JULY 1608 Novaya Zemlya, Russia

From 27 June, Hudson and his men explore the Arctic Circle-spanning islands of Novaya Zemlya. They attempt to get round to the Kara Sea, but the way is by blocked. By 26 August, they're back in Gravesend.

VOYAGE 3

1 APRIL 1609 Amsterdam

Hudson departs the Netherlands on the *Halve Maen* with a 20-strong mixed Dutch-English crew.

2 MID MAY 1609 somewhere between the North Cape and Novaya Zemlya

Frustrated by freezing fog and impenetrable pack ice, Hudson turns around and convinces his disgruntled crew they should head southwest in search of a rumoured route through to the Indies via the warmer climes of continental America.

3 JULY 1609 Nova Scotia

After encountering the Newfoundland coast in early July, the party continues south and makes landfall at modern-day LaHave in Nova Scotia. During a 10-day stop, they raid a native village.

4 AUGUST 1609 Eastern Seaboard

Passing Cape Cod, the *Halve Maen* continues due south before swinging west to hit the mainland near Chesapeake Bay and James River, near the troubled Jamestown colony. Without stopping, Hudson heads north, discovering Delaware Bay.

5 SEPTEMBER 1609 New York Bay and Hudson River

Hudson spends weeks exploring the river west of modern-day Manhattan, claiming the territory for the Netherlands and encountering Algonquin tribespeople. The *Halve Maen* turns around at present-day Albany and returns to Europe, arriving at Dartmouth on 7 November, where Hudson is detained by the angry English authorities.

VOYAGE 4

1 17 APRIL 1610 St Katherine's Pool, below the Tower of London

Hudson departs with 20 men and two boys, including his son John, aboard the *Discovery*. Henry Greene boards the boat at Gravesend.

2 MAY 1610 North Atlantic

Sailing via the Orkneys and Faroe Islands, the *Discovery* seeks shelter along Iceland's

coast, witnessing the eruption of Mount Hekla, before pushing on, past Greenland to the coast of Labrador.

3 JULY 1610 Ungava Bay

Unable to get through the 'Furious Overfall' (now Hudson's Strait), the *Discovery* is forced into Ungava Bay, where it's trapped by ice for three weeks.

4 AUGUST–NOVEMBER 1610 Hudson Bay

On 2 August, the expedition enters what is later known as Hudson Bay and spends months fruitlessly searching for a passage west.

5 NOVEMBER 1610–JUNE 1611 James Bay

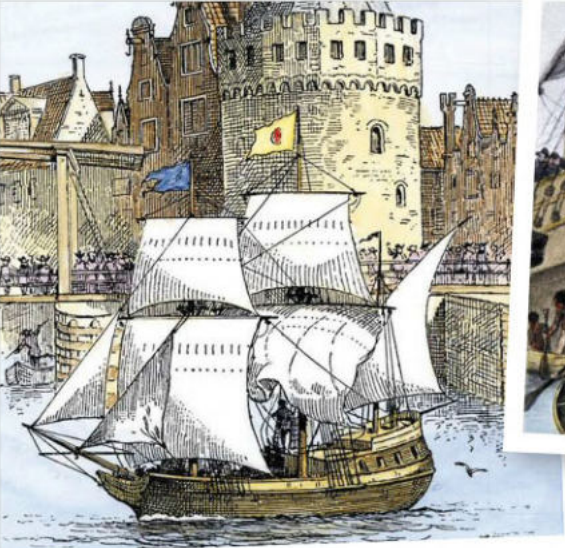
Freezing seas force the men to pull the *Discovery* onto rocks and to spend winter within James Bay in the far south of Hudson Bay. After finally resuming the expedition the following June, a fatal mutiny erupts. Hudson is set adrift with seven others, never to be seen again.

6 JULY 1611 Digges Island

The mutineers, having floundered around in Hudson Bay for weeks, land on Digges Island, where Henry Greene, along with several others, is killed in a violent encounter with "eskimos".

7 AUGUST–OCTOBER 1611 North Atlantic, Ireland and London

The *Discovery* travels south along the coast of Newfoundland before crossing the Atlantic. Suspected mutiny leader Robert Juet dies of starvation just before they sight Bantry Bay in Ireland on 6 September.



THE MAIN PLAYERS

HENRY HUDSON

Born in England around 1565, Hudson is believed to have spent most of his early life at sea prior to commanding his first expedition to look for the northern passage in 1607. One of his sons, John, sailed with him and was also set adrift in 1611.

HENRY GREENE

A late replacement for another crew member on the fourth voyage, Greene was apparently a known troublemaker. Initially treated favourably by Hudson, the two later quarrelled; Greene was named as captain of the post-mutiny *Discovery*.

ROBERT JUET

Served as first mate during three of Hudson's four voyages into the north, but his relationship with the captain is ambiguous – Hudson described him as a man "filled with mean tempers". Juet was later named as a leader of the 1611 mutiny.

ABACUK PRICKET

Navigator on the *Discovery* during Hudson's fourth voyage, Pricket was one of eight men who survived the journey and was the author of the only account of events prior to, during and after the mutiny.

RICHARD HAKLUYT

A noted geographer and advocate for England's colonisation of North America, who recommended Hudson for his first expedition. By Hudson's fourth quest, Hakluyt had come to doubt the existence of the Northern Passage.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION

LEFT: *The Halve Maen* leaves Amsterdam in April 1609 ABOVE: Having aborted its Arctic voyage, five months later the ship reaches the future Manhattan Island

the English colonisation of Newfoundland, did nothing to open up a route north.

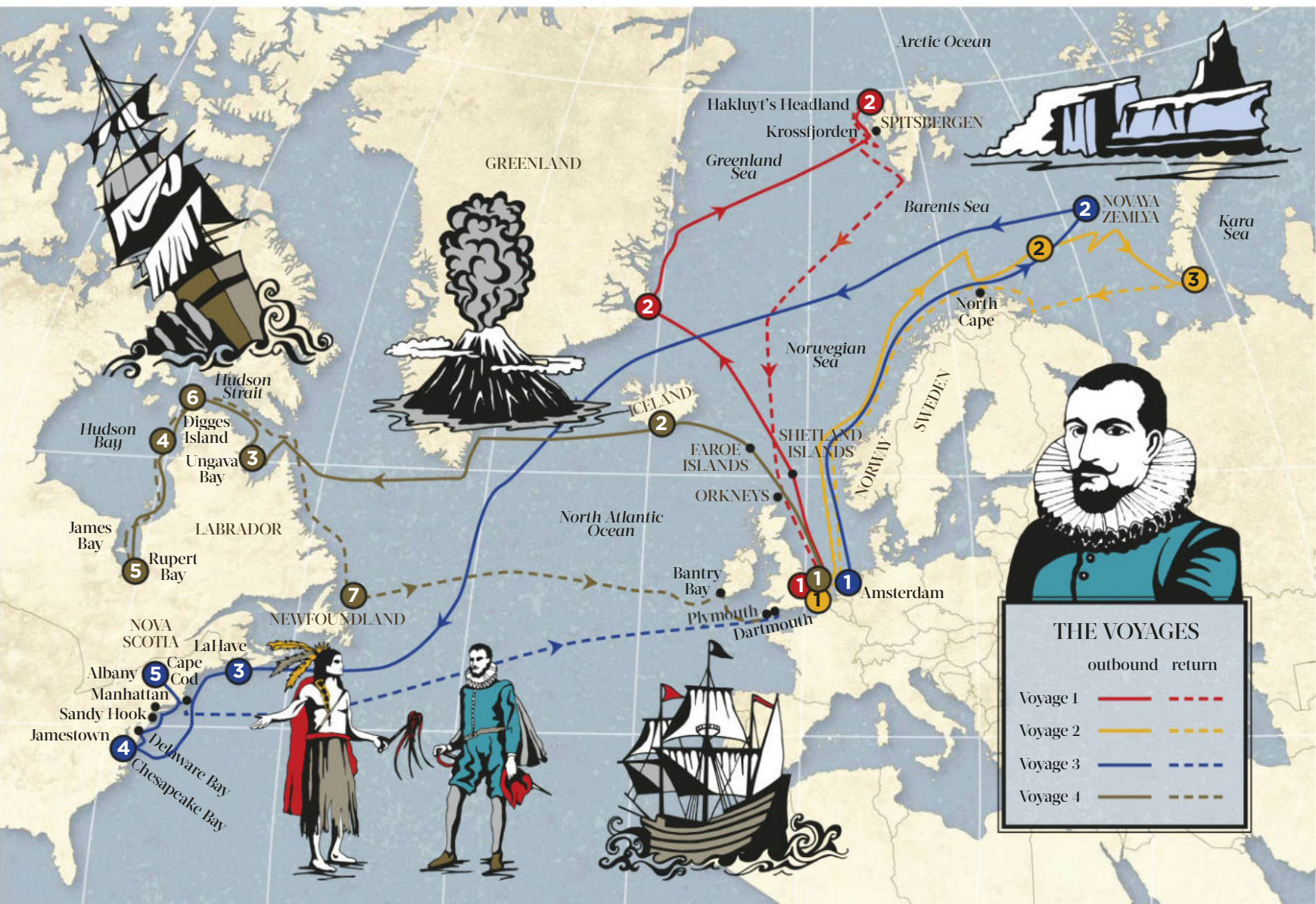
Three further failed missions to find a way through were made in the 1580s by Elizabethan explorer John Davis, who later joined Thomas Cavendish in the global circumnavigator's ultimately unsuccessful attempt to unlock the Northwest Passage from the east.

SECRET PASSAGE

Little is known about Henry Hudson's early life, but it's believed he worked his way from cabin boy to captain over many years at sea. He arrives in the written record in 1607, when engaged by

the Muscovy Company to undertake a mission to find the Northwest Passage, a route the English were now desperate to chart before the Dutch beat them to it.

He was recommended to the company by Reverend Richard Hakluyt, a noted geographer, who assured them Hudson possessed the requisite experience and was privy to "secret information" that would allow him to find the passage. This mysterious information is thought to refer to an 80-year-old pamphlet, *Thorne's Plan*, written by a Bristol trader whose father >





GREAT ADVENTURES HENRY HUDSON

had sailed with John Cabot's crew a century earlier.

On 1 May 1607, with a crew of 10 men and his young son John, Hudson sailed from Gravesend in a small barque, the *Hopewell*, which had already survived one failed attempt to plot a northern course to Asia under the command of John Knight in 1606.

Travelling via the Shetland Islands, the *Hopewell* reached Greenland after six weeks. Hudson hugged the east coast for a further week, before turning east into the freezing fog of the Greenland Sea. Five days later, Spitsbergen was spied. Discovered by the Dutch in 1596, the island would soon become a killing ground for whalers and walrus hunters.

By mid-July, the *Hopewell* had reached Nordaustlandet (Northeast land), the second biggest and most northerly major island in the Svalbard archipelago, and was teetering on the edge of 80 degrees north. Here, though, pack ice made further progress impossible, confounding the concept of driving a route right over the pole. Forced to turn around, Hudson arrived back in Tilbury on 15 September.

FORCED RETREAT

Seven months later, Hudson and his *Hopewell* crew – which included Robert Juet as first mate – were dispatched on a second mission by the Muscovy Company. His instructions this time were to bear east and attempt to sail along the top of Russia.

Following a 2,500-mile journey, during which the little ship penetrated well into the Arctic Circle and went as far as Novaya Zemlya, the way around to the Kara Sea was blocked and they were repelled by pack ice. Hudson reportedly wanted to try a western route, but with mutinous murmurings amongst his crew, he was forced to retreat to England.

In 1609, Hudson, unable to secure English backing, was commissioned instead by the Dutch East India Company to search for the northern passage on behalf of the Netherlands. He was furnished with a Dutch ship, the *Halve Maen* (Half Moon), a mixed

Dutch-English crew, and instructed to re-explore the easterly route around Russia.

Leaving Amsterdam in April, Hudson quickly established that his prescribed course wasn't possible because of frozen seas. Having heard rumour of a route running west, through continental North America, he set off across the Atlantic to investigate. Reaching Newfoundland at the beginning of July, they landed at LaHave in Nova Scotia to make repairs and to resupply.

The expedition party stayed for 10 days, during which time the men raided a native village, and then sailed south, reaching Cape Cod at the beginning of August.

They continued south into relatively open water, before turning west to meet the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, close to the embryonic English colony of Jamestown, the first on mainland America. Unbeknown to Hudson, John Smith's settlement was close to starvation, but he turned north, skirting the coast until the *Halve Maen* reached Sandy Hook in early September, passing into what's now known as New York Bay.

After entering Upper Bay on 11 September 1609, Hudson spent several weeks exploring the major waterway flowing into the bay. He called it the 'River of Mountains', but we know it as the Hudson. The explorer thought he'd discovered a major passage when the river widened at Tappan Zee, but by the time they reached Albany, it was apparent there was no way through.

MEET THE NATIVES

The Europeans had a number of encounters with Algonquin Nation tribes, including one incident where crewmember John Coleman was fatally shot through the neck by an arrow, and others where natives were captured. But they also engaged in some friendly trade, and Hudson dined with a number of chiefs.

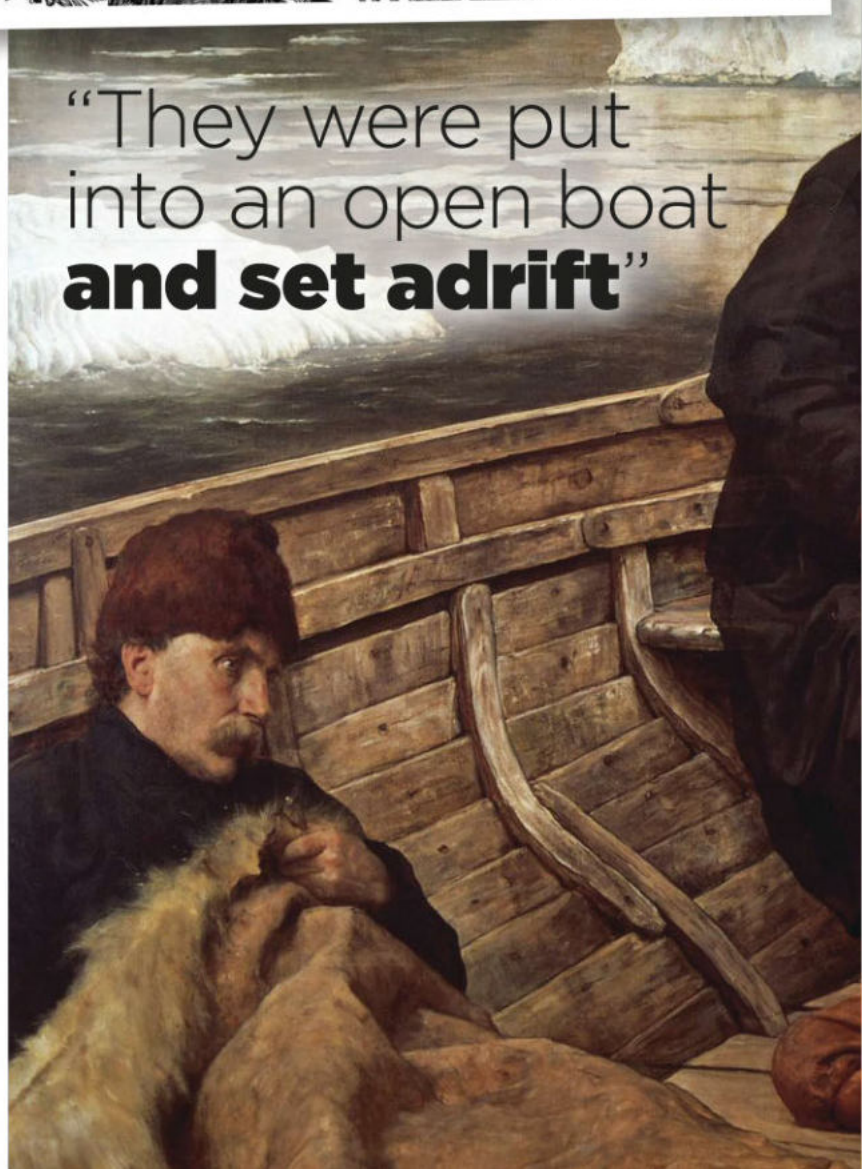
The region was claimed for the Netherlands, paving the way for the establishment of New

CHANGING FORTUNES

RIGHT: This early 20th-century painting shows Hudson encountering Native Americans during the extended 1609 voyage FAR RIGHT: A replica of the *Halve Maen* sails across New York Harbour in 2009 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Hudson's historic arrival in these waters BELOW: This wood engraving shows the 1611 mutiny on board the *Discovery* BOTTOM: Hudson, his young son John and a visibly sick colleague contemplate their fate having been cast adrift by the mutinous *Discovery* crew



"They were put
into an open boat
and set adrift"





Amsterdam (now New York) on Manhattan Island, which became the capital of the Dutch colony of New Netherland 15 years later.

Instead of returning directly back to Amsterdam, the *Halve Maen* inexplicably stopped at Dartmouth. There's been speculation that Hudson's dalliance with the Dutch was simply a ruse to obtain access to their maps, and that he'd deliberately gone too far south during this expedition, but the English appeared furious, detaining the captain and attempting to seize his journal.

A LABYRINTH WITHOUT END

Regardless of any possible double Dutch dealings, Hudson was quickly forgiven and, in 1610, the British East India Company and Virginia Company engaged him to undertake another expedition.

With a larger crew – including the late addition of alleged troublemaker Henry Greene – Hudson left London in April aboard the *Discovery*. They sailed via the Faroe Islands and Iceland, before turning west, skirting the southern tip of Greenland, crossing the Labrador Sea and entering the strait Hudson called the Furious Overfall (which is now named after him) between Newfoundland and Baffin Island.

Dangerous conditions forced them into Ungava Bay, where the ship remained trapped for weeks.

Upon re-entering the Furious Overfall, the *Discovery* was swept into a huge bay (what became known as Hudson Bay), the immensity of which convinced them that they'd finally found a passage through. However, after spending months exploring “a labyrinth without end”, as noted by Prickett, the expedition was trapped by ice and forced to over-winter in James Bay. Juet had already been disciplined and demoted for insubordination and, with everyone on the edge of starvation, disharmony raged between captain and crew.

When the ice released the *Discovery* in spring 1611, Hudson insisted on continuing the mission, but his crew was at breaking point. In June, at the apparent instigation of Greene and Juet, the men mutinied. Hudson, along with his son John and seven loyal or ill crew members, was put into an open boat with some equipment and supplies, and set adrift in James Bay. After briefly attempting to chase the *Discovery*, they were outrun and never seen again. 📍

GET HOOKED

VISIT

The Henry Hudson Monument, in Henry Hudson Park in The Bronx in New York City, is a towering memorial to the great adventurer.

READ

Half Moon: Henry Hudson and the Voyage That Redrew the Map of the New World by Douglas Hunter (2009).

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The *Discovery* returned to England with eight of the 13 mutineers still alive. Virtually everything known about the mutiny and its aftermath comes from the journal of the ship's navigator Abacuk Prickett who, possibly in an artful ploy to escape the noose, portrays himself as bystander rather than instigator. Prickett's account casts Henry Greene and Robert Juet as leaders, but both men died on the return voyage, so were unable to defend themselves. Four of the survivors, who possessed valuable knowledge for trading companies still seeking a northern passage, were tried for murder instead of mutiny (which carried an automatic death sentence) and acquitted. The passage continued to elude explorers and take the lives of men – including Sir John Franklin and the entire crew of HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, who perished in 1845-7 – until Finn Nils Nordenskjöld traversed the Northeast Passage in 1878-79, travelling from Scandinavia. Irishman Sir Robert McClure discovered the Northwest Passage (by boat and sled) in 1850, while Norwegian Roald Amundsen first sailed through it in 1905.

BBC HISTORY MAGAZINE HISTORY EXPLORER

Your guide to discovering history in Britain and overseas

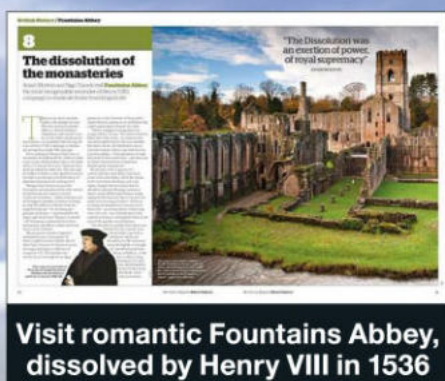


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**AN OFFICER AND
A FOOTBALLER**

Donald Bell was a professional
with Bradford Park Avenue
before serving with the 9th
Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment

**SPORTING
HEROES OF
THE SOMME**



THE FINAL WHISTLE

Gavin Mortimer tells the story of Donald Bell,
the top-flight footballer who sacrificed his
sporting career to fight at the Somme

GETTY X2, IMAGES OF DONALD BELL, COURTESY OF THE GREEN HOWARDS MUSEUM, RICHMOND, NORTH YORKSHIRE

DID YOU KNOW?

The **bombardment** that **preceded** the start of the Battle of the Somme was so **thunderous** it could be **heard** in **London** – 200 miles away!



1.5m

The number of shells that the British artillery fired during the seven-day bombardment prior to its soldiers going over the top on 1 June

'OVER THE TOP'
Soldiers of the British army clamber out of a trench during the Battle of the Somme, 1916

Donald Bell was looking forward to the start of the new football season in the summer of 1914. At 23, he was in the prime of his life, a strapping six-foot sportsman, who could run the 100 yards in under 11 seconds and had represented his county at rugby union. But football was Bell's obsession. In 1912, he supplemented the income from his teaching job by turning professional with Bradford Park Avenue, helping them win promotion to the First Division, the top flight of English football.

Bradford now were in the same league as the likes of Liverpool, Manchester United and Aston Villa. What a thrill that would be for Bell and his Bradford team-mates.

But a few weeks into the new season, Bell was no longer with the club. He had become a soldier in the British army, one of the few professional players who decided that – although the football season was continuing

as scheduled, despite the outbreak of war – his responsibilities lay elsewhere. "I have given the subject very serious consideration and have now come to the conclusion that I am duty bound to join the ranks," he wrote to Mr T E Maley,

The full-back had been transformed into Second Lieutenant Bell

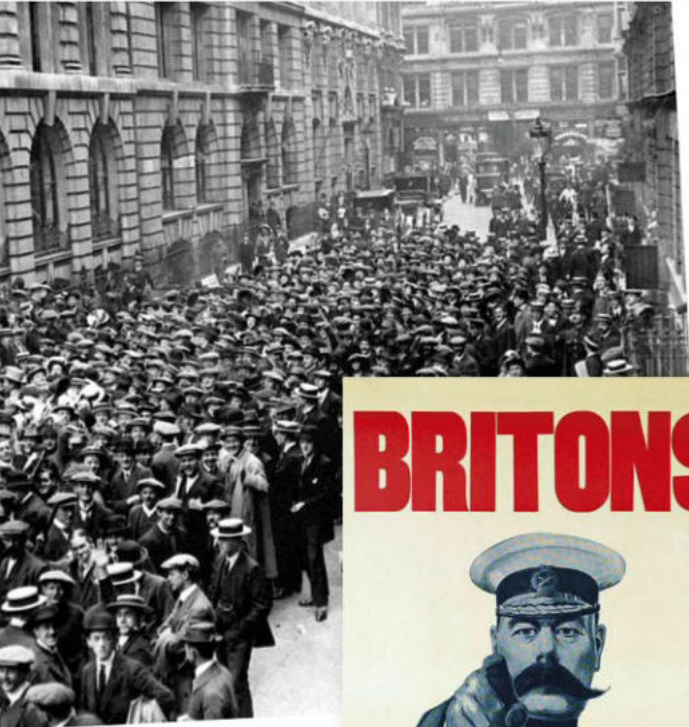
secretary of Bradford Park Avenue in August. The board agreed to release him from his contract and, within a short space of time, the hard-tackling full-back had been transformed into Second Lieutenant Bell, 9th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (the Green Howards).

Bell's battalion belonged to 'Kitchener's Army', the name given

to the volunteers who had flocked to Britain's recruiting stations in the weeks after the declaration of war on 4 August 1914. They responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, whose stern face stared out from recruitment posters emblazoned with the words 'Join your country's army!' or 'Your Country Needs You'.

Kitchener had appealed for 100,000 Britons to answer his call to arms in the first six months of the war; in fact, five times that number volunteered in the first month alone. They were men like Bell, though with accents that stretched from Caithness to Cornwall and who, in civilian life, had been clerks, builders and lawyers. Such were their numbers that it took more than a year to train and equip 'Kitchener's Army'.

The 9th Battalion, the Green Howards, arrived in France in August 1915 and, for the rest of the year, they endured the mud and monotony of the Western Front, the 440 miles of trenches that ran south from the Belgian coast to the



Swiss border. A short-lived German bombardment might break the boredom, as might a raid on the enemy's trenches that lay across the mud of no man's land.

Bell described one such raid in a letter to his mother, dated 5 January 1916. "All our men came back with several slightly wounded," he explained. "The Germans retaliated by shelling our line and our company had a hot time."

A week before Bell wrote home, General Joseph Joffre, the commander-in-chief of French forces, met his British counterpart, General Douglas Haig, to discuss the best way to smash through the Germans' elaborate defences. Thanks to the arrival of Kitchener's Army, the British army had 43 divisions, which together with France's 95 and Belgium's six, gave them a numerical advantage over Germany's 117 divisions.

ON THE OFFENSIVE

Joffre and Haig agreed that the big offensive should take place in the Somme valley, a region approximately 100 miles north of Paris and named after the river that meandered peacefully through the gently undulating farmland. It was here that the French and British lines joined, and it was here that the two generals plotted their grand attack.

They set the date for the first day of August, ample time to prepare Kitchener's Army for what would be their first major offensive of the war. But while the two commanders formulated their plans for what they



KING AND COUNTRY

TOP: Hundreds line up outside the Enlisting Office on London's Thogmorton Street ABOVE: A famous poster of Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, that accompanied the recruitment drive



SHIRKERS AND BULLET-FUNKERS

How sport responded to the war

Within weeks of the outbreak of war, the stadiums of Twickenham and Lord's were full not of sportsmen but soldiers training for battle. Across England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, rugby's governing bodies suspended all matches for the 1914-15 season, while cricketing legend WG Grace wrote to *The Sportsman* suggesting "all first-class cricketers of suitable age set a good example and come to the help of their country". By May 1915, 75 per cent of first-class cricketers had taken Grace's advice and enlisted, many in specially formed Sportsmen's Battalions.

Football attracted widespread scorn for the Football Association's decision to continue with the 1914-15 season, despite the public appeal by Arthur Conan Doyle that: "If the cricketer had a straight eye let him look along the barrel of a rifle. If a footballer had strength of limb let them serve and march in the field of battle." In fact, the FA had proposed shutting down the leagues, but the War Office rejected

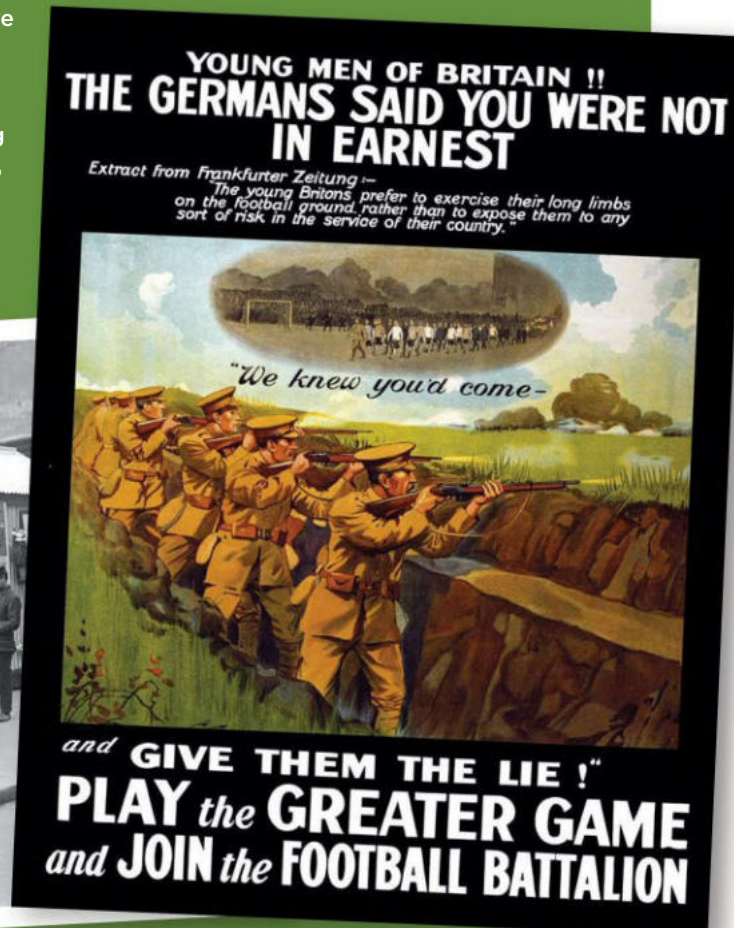
the idea, saying the public needed their football – and, anyhow, the authorities expected the war to be over by Christmas.

But as British casualties mounted in the autumn of 1914, football came under attack. The president of the Yorkshire Rugby Football Union labelled footballers "shirkers and bullet-funkers", while the British peer, the Earl of Durham, accused Sunderland players of "cowardice" for not having enlisted.

Football was finally suspended in April 1915 and hundreds of players enlisted – those of Heart of Midlothian (Hearts) and Clapton Orient signed up en masse.

THE GREATER GOOD

BELOW LEFT: A display on London's Strand calling for volunteers from the sporting world BELOW: A recruitment poster for the 'Football Battalion'



SPORTING HEROES OF THE SOMME

DAYS OF GLORY
MAIN: Wyndham Halswelle wins gold
at the 1908 Olympics BELOW: Press
reports of William Angus's return home
BOTTOM: Wimbledon champion
Tony Wilding was killed in action

HIGHER CALLING

From sportsmen to soldiers

Donald Bell wasn't the only top-class sportsman to win a Victoria Cross in World War I. Two former rugby union internationals, Irishman Fred Harvey and Englishman Arthur Harrison, also received Britain's top military honour, as did rugby league's Jack Harrison. Additionally, footballer William Angus, who made one appearance for Celtic during the 1912-13 season, was decorated with a VC. How much of a factor

their sporting prowess played in their acts of valour is a moot point.

Donald Bell's agility and strength unquestionably enabled him to cover the ground and hurl the grenade at the German machine gun. Likewise, Arthur Harrison led a naval assault party in an attack that a fellow officer described as "a worthy finale to the large number of charges which, as a [rugby] forward of the first rank, he had led down many a rugby football ground".

William Angus, who rescued a wounded officer from no man's land, and Jack Harrison, who single-handedly charged an enemy machine-gun position, displayed

impressive athleticism and determination. They made split-second decisions under pressure, a composure that may have been honed on the sports field.

But, of course, there were hundreds

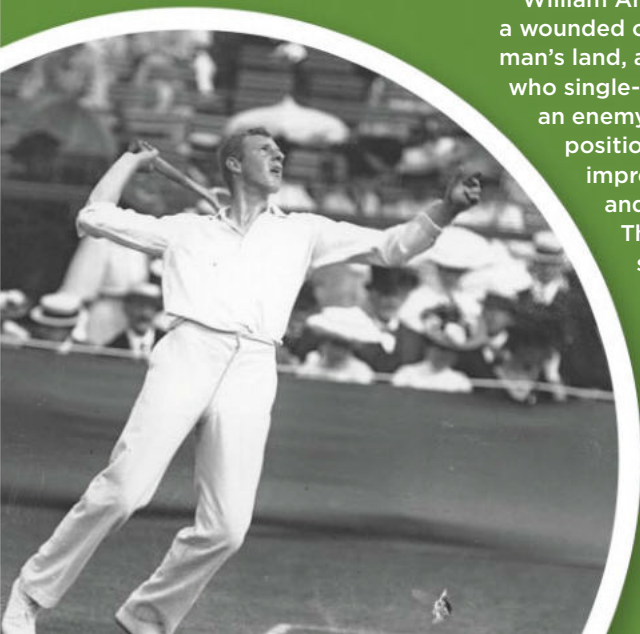
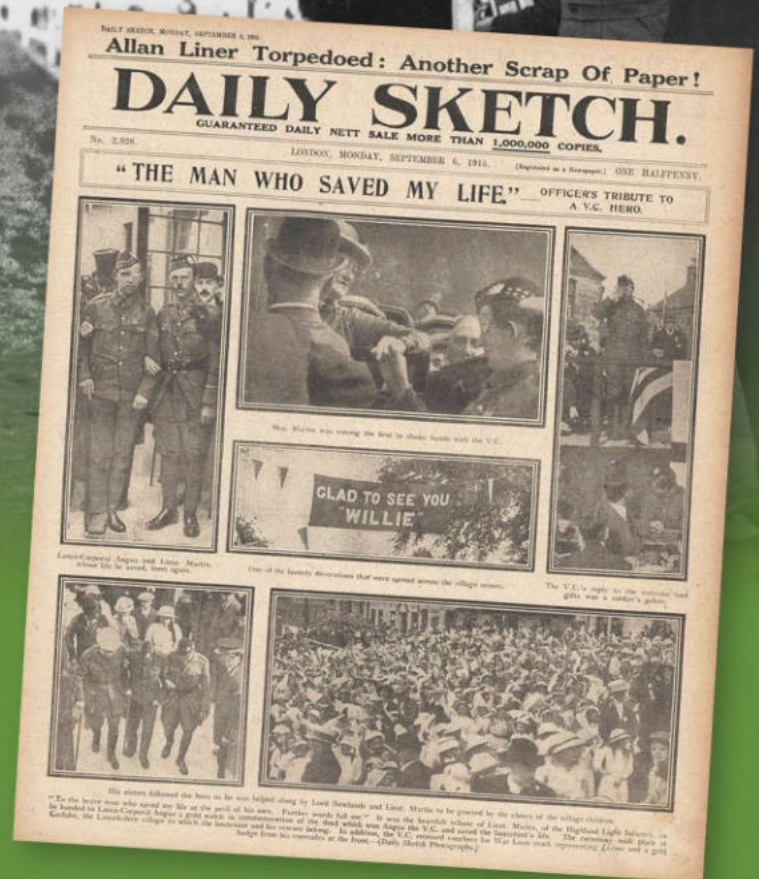
of soldiers displaying similar traits in winning their Victoria Crosses – and they weren't elite sportsmen. They were clerks, miners and labourers. In short, courage has no common denominator; in Kitchener's Army, the factory worker had just as much chance of being decorated for gallantry as the footballer. Winning a VC is an individual act, requiring none of the teamwork associated with most sports.

But because sports stars were well-known, their exploits generated greater publicity, just as their deaths caused more mourning. When the war ended, the roll call of sporting dead was long and grim. In total, in excess of 100 rugby union internationals fell and 34 county cricketers were killed, including the England and Kent spinner Colin Blythe.

Dozens of Olympians lost their lives, including Scotland's Wyndham Halswelle, the 400m gold medallist in the 1908 Games. Another fatality was New Zealander Tony Wilding, a four-time Wimbledon men's singles champion.

Football also suffered grievously. Sixteen of the Hearts squad that finished runners-up to Celtic in the 1914-15 season joined the 16th Battalion of the Royal Scots, and seven never returned.

The parents of one of the dead, John Williamson Campbell, wrote to Hearts manager John McCartney not long after his death to tell him: "Our son had hoped to see his comrades win the league. He was just so pleased to be serving with the Hearts boys. It is so very sad."



expected to be the decisive breakthrough in 1916, the German general Erich von Falkenhayn was drawing up his own strategy to bring the war to a conclusion. And he struck first.

On 21 February, Germany launched a huge assault against French positions at Verdun, the cornerstone of their defences in the east of the country. Von Falkenhayn's objective was "to bleed France white" – to inflict so many casualties on its army that they would be knocked out of the war, forcing Britain to the negotiating table.

But Joffre was defiant. "No retreat at Verdun," he declared. "We fight to the end." And fight the French did. By June, 315,000 of their soldiers were dead or wounded, while Germany had lost 281,000 of theirs. One consequence of the slaughter was that the Somme offensive would be a largely British attack and, to relieve some of the pressure on French troops, it would start a month earlier, on 1 July.

Kitchener's Army was like a coiled spring by late June 1916. They had spent months practising both how to use a bayonet and how to advance in a straight, orderly line. Their officers assured them that when the offensive began, they would meet little resistance. There wouldn't be any Germans left to resist, boasted the British, not after seven days of artillery bombardment.

THE BARRAGE BEGINS

The barrage began along an 18-mile front on 24 June. For seven days, shells rained down on the German positions, destroying trenches but, contrary to what the British believed, killing relatively few soldiers. They were embedded 40 feet underground, in well-constructed dugouts that withstood the maelstrom of high explosives.

Bell and his men spent the evening of 30 June in the village of St Sauveur, a short distance from the frontline. The 9th Battalion of the Green Howards was being held in reserve, ready to be thrown into the battle once the initial breakthrough had been made.

Dawn broke on 1 July to reveal a beautiful summer's morning, though the Germans weren't able to savour the sun. They were still hunkered down in their dugouts, hands pressed against their ears, willing the bombardment to stop. Shortly before 7.30am, it did. For a few moments, there was an eerie silence, then German officers began screaming instructions at their men: the British were coming.

As German soldiers poured from their dugouts to take up positions in what remained of their trenches, 13 divisions of British troops climbed out of their trenches and advanced at walking pace towards the enemy. The men were weighed down with 66lbs of equipment, while officers were easily identifiable because of their caps and their pistols. Nearly all of them had to traverse a landscape riven with deep shell craters and strewn with barbed wire that hadn't been destroyed by the shelling. As they negotiated a path through the obstacles, the German machine-guns began firing.

When dusk fell on 1 July 1916, British casualties numbered 60,000. A third were dead, their bodies carpeting

1,000

The number of men in a WWI British army battalion, split into a battalion HQ and four companies (each of which had four platoons)

TRENCH WARFARE
British troops wait to advance on that fateful first day on the Somme

When dusk fell on 1 July 1916, British casualties numbered 60,000

TAKING CENTRE STAGE

Women's sport in World War I

Although first-class rugby and cricket were suspended on the outbreak of war, football continued until the end of the 1914-15 season. Then, with many players enlisting in the armed forces, it too was suspended, leaving the British public starved of competitive sport – or, at least, men's sport. The nation's women began playing football and, with so many working in munitions factories, the number of clubs increased. In 1917, the inaugural Munitionettes Cup was staged and Prime Minister David Lloyd George encouraged the public to attend matches as a means of raising money

for wounded soldiers. More than 10,000 spectators were present at Preston North End's Deepdale ground on Christmas Day 1917 to watch the Dick, Kerr Ladies XI beat Arundel Coulthard Factory 4-0. Women's football continued to grow even after the end of the war, with 53,000 spectators at Everton's Goodison Park ground on Boxing Day 1920 to see the Dick, Kerr Ladies defeat St Helen's Ladies.

By now, the Football Association was concerned with the popularity of the women's game, believing it could have a negative impact on men's football. In 1921, they banned women's teams

from using their members' stadiums. It took 50 years for the ban to be lifted, during which time women's football had dramatically declined.

FIELD OF DREAMS

Formed in 1917, the Preston-based Dick, Kerr Ladies played until they were disbanded in 1965

DID YOU KNOW?

The **Dick, Kerr Ladies football team** was formed from locomotive and tramcar manufacturers Dick, Kerr & Co Ltd. The company diversified after war broke out, extending its operations to include the manufacture of munitions.





THE VICTORIA CROSS

Small medal, huge honour

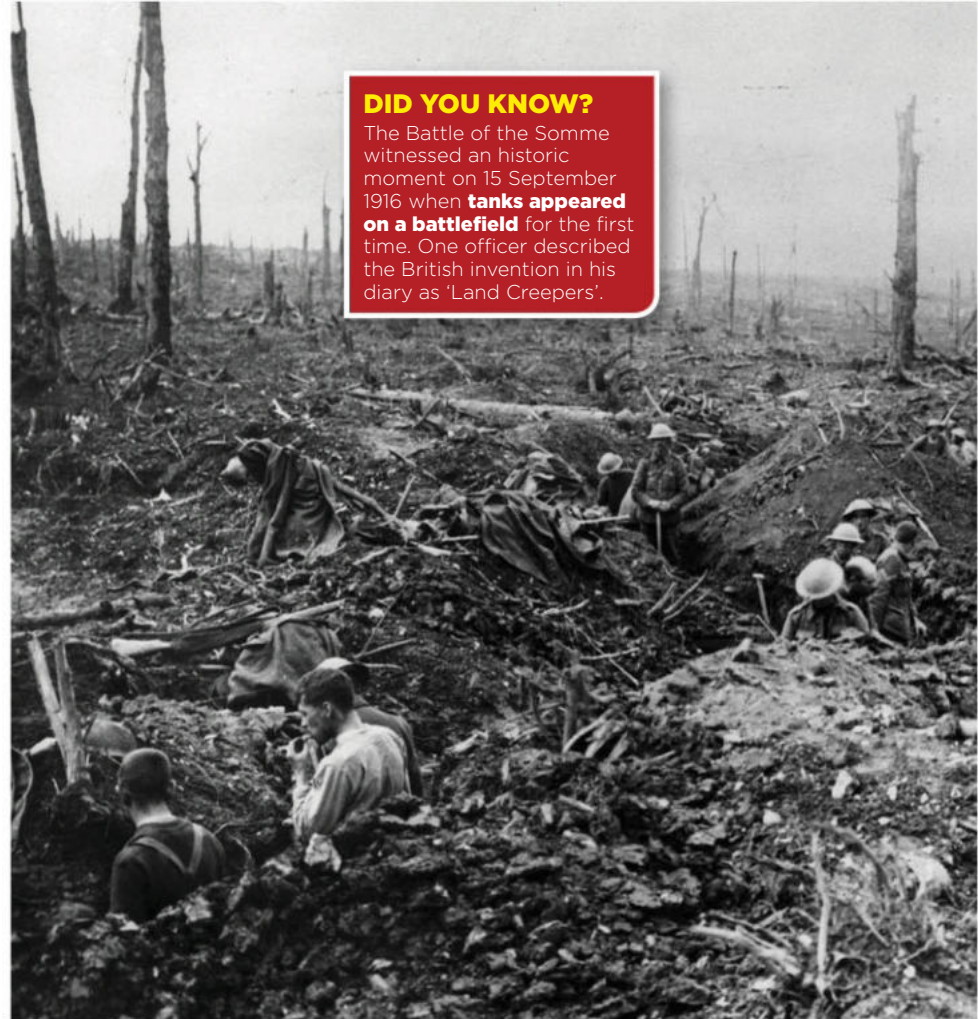
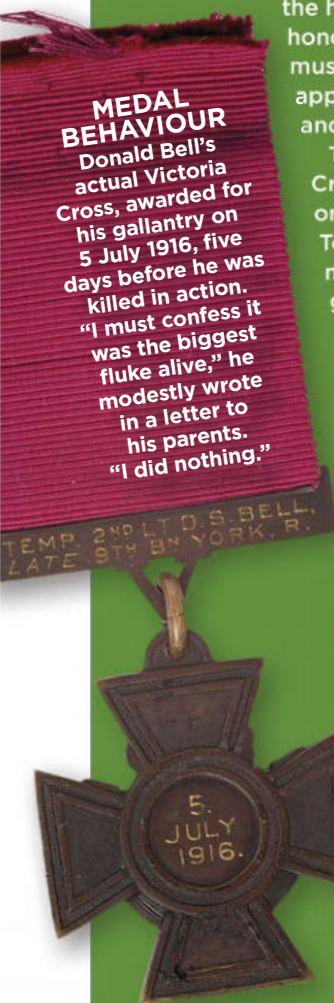
Only one and a half inches wide and weighing just 27 grams, the Victoria Cross is nonetheless Britain's most prestigious military honour. Better known by its initials, the VC was instituted in 1856 on the command of Queen Victoria, who believed that outstanding acts of bravery by her soldiers in the face of the enemy should be recognised with the award of a medal – and one that did not discriminate against a soldier's class or rank. In order to win a VC, the highest decoration in the British honours system, the act of valour must have three witnesses and be approved by the Defence Secretary and the monarch.

The design is that of a Maltese Cross, on which is sculpted a lion on top of the crown of St Edward. To this day, Victoria Crosses are made from the metal of Russian guns captured during the siege of Sebastopol in 1854-55. The medal's ribbon is crimson and on the front of the medal are the words 'For Valour', with the date of the act for which the Cross was awarded being inscribed on the reverse.

Although the VC wasn't introduced until 1856, it was backdated to include 111 acts of valour by British soldiers during the Crimean War of 1853-1856. More VCs were awarded in World War I (628) than in any other conflict, with 51 given for acts of gallantry during the Battle of the Somme.

AWARDS CEREMONY

The first presentations of the Victoria Cross, made by the Queen in Hyde Park in 1857



DID YOU KNOW?

The Battle of the Somme witnessed an historic moment on 15 September 1916 when **tanks appeared on a battlefield** for the first time. One officer described the British invention in his diary as 'Land Creepers'.

Bell set upon the German, shooting him before sweeping through the trench

◀ miles of French countryside. It was the bloodiest day of World War I – and also the costliest in the history of the British army. Few objectives had been taken and the battalions held in reserve were brought forward to fill the depleted ranks.

On 5 July, Bell and the Green Howards were ordered to attack a well-fortified German position along a 1,500-yard stretch of frontline called Horseshoe Trench, close to the village of Contalmaison. The fighting was fierce but, by 6pm, the British had taken the trench – and with it 146 prisoners and two machine guns. But a third gun opened fire from the Green Howards' left flank, killing several of Donald Bell's

men and threatening their hold on their hard-won prize

Bell dashed down the trench and then charged across no man's land towards the enemy position 30 metres away. The machine gunner tried to bring his weapon to

bear on Bell, but he was too slow. A hand grenade destroyed the gun and then Bell was upon the German, shooting him with his revolver. The British officer then swept through the trench, using more grenades to devastating effect as he snuffed out an incipient German counter-attack.

THE WRITE STUFF

Two days later, Bell finally had time to write a brief letter home. News was beginning to filter back to Britain about the extent of the appalling casualties and he wanted to reassure his parents. "I hit the gun first shot from about twenty yards and knocked it over," he wrote cheerfully of his exploits. "I must confess it was the biggest fluke and I did nothing ... [but] I am glad to have been so fortunate for Pa's sake, for I know he likes his lads to be top of the tree. He used to be always on about too much play and too little work, but my athletics came in handy this trip."

Unbeknownst to Bell, plans were already afoot to recognise his bravery and, on 9 September, it was announced

DID YOU KNOW?

The only man to win two Victoria Crosses in World War I was **Captain Noel Chavasse**, a medical officer who had competed for Britain in the 400m at the 1908 Olympics. He won his first during the Battle of the Somme, for rescuing wounded men under fire, while his second was awarded for similar actions in 1917. Chavasse **never lived to receive his second medal** as he died of wounds received during his heroics.





MIDFIELD GENERAL

The most dangerous kickabout in history

When a company of men from the East Surrey Regiment went 'over the top' on 1 July 1916, they did something extraordinary. "I saw an infantryman climb on to the parapet into no man's land," remembered an artillery observer. "As he did so he kicked off a football; a good kick, the ball rose and travelled well towards the German line. That seemed to be the signal to advance." One of those who advanced was Captain Wilfred 'Billie' Nevill, the company commander, whose idea it was to take two footballs into battle – not as an act of bravado, but to give his men something to focus on amid the pre-battle apprehension.

Nevill was killed in the attack, as were 146 of his men, but the company took their objective and the following day the footballs were retrieved. The British newspapers, in search of good news following the enormous losses, seized on the incident with the *London Illustrated News* depicting it in a rousing sketch under the headline 'The Surreys Play the Game!'.

51

The total of VCs awarded during the Battle of the Somme – 20 went to officers, 12 to non-commissioned officers and 19 to privates.

that he had been awarded the Victoria Cross. But by then Bell had been dead for almost two months.

On 10 July, three days after his letter to his parents, Bell led his men into battle once more, this time in a bitter fight for Contalmaison. Again, an enemy position threatened the Green Howards, and again Bell shouldered the responsibility of eliminating the danger. "He advanced with great courage right up to where the enemy were posted," a fellow officer later recalled. "He took careful aim and bowled out several of the Germans. Unfortunately he was hit."

Contalmaison fell to the British, but at a horrifying cost to the Green Howards. Of the 570 soldiers who went into battle, less than a quarter came through unscathed. Bell's widow collected his Victoria Cross on December 1916, a month after the Battle of the Somme petered out.

SCENE OF DEVASTATION

MAIN: The first day of the Somme saw the heaviest losses suffered by the British army in a single day of combat
BELOW: Bell's memorial, located at the side of a country lane in Contalmaison in northern France, is known as 'Bell's Redoubt'



POSITIVE SPIN
The 'kickabout', as rousing portrayed in the pages of the *London Illustrated News*

As the distinguished World War I historian, AJP Taylor wrote 50 years later: "There was a last attack on 13 November. Then the battle, if such it can be called, came to its dismal end. There had been no breakthrough. The front had advanced here and there about five miles. Beyond this the German line was as strong as ever."

HEAVY LOSSES

For those five miles, the British had suffered 420,000 casualties. The French losses were around 200,000 and the Germans had 450,000 soldiers killed or wounded. And it wasn't only the flower of Britain's youth that died on the Somme. So did the nation's idealism. The war that many expected would be over by Christmas 1914 was now "the war to end all wars".

Only those far from the frontline continued to believe in the glory of war; men such as T E Maley, the Secretary of

Bradford Park Avenue F.C, to whom Bell had written two years earlier requesting his release from his professional contract. "A cheery, big chap, he took great interest in his men," Maley wrote of Bell on learning of his death. "As most of them came from football areas he soon found a way to their affection. He has triumphed, and if a blameless life and unselfish and willing sacrifice have the virtue attached with which they are credited, Donald is in the possession of eternal happiness, and in his glorious record and great reward there is much to be envied." 📌

GET HOOKED

VISIT

Donald Bell was one of four members of the Green Howards to receive the Victoria Cross during the Somme. Find out more at The Green Howards Museum in Richmond, North Yorkshire where a special exhibition – Somme: The Other Side of No-Man's Land – runs until December. greenhowards.org.uk



Escape from Alcatraz

Jonny Wilkes reveals how an ingenious plan, involving papier-mâché heads and a homemade (well, cell-made) raft, may have seen three prisoners achieve the impossible

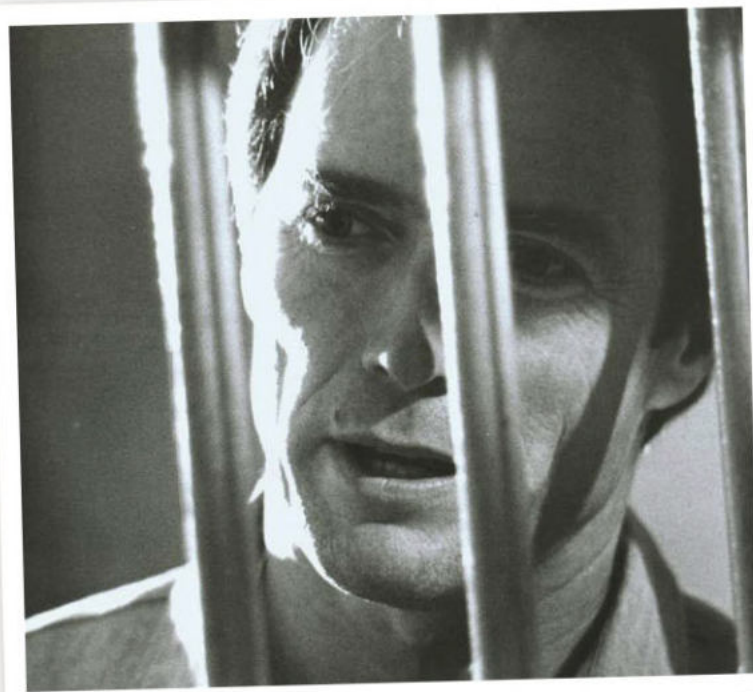
Alcatraz had been built as a fortress designed to keep enemies out, yet it became really good at keeping people in. For 29 years, from 1934 to 1963, the small island in San Francisco Bay housed the toughest, most notorious maximum-security prison in the United States, where the 'worst of the worst' were sent. Think Al Capone, George 'Machine Gun' Kelly and Public Enemy #1 Alvin 'Creepy' Karpis.

Escaping from 'the Rock' was deemed impossible. Guards counted the inmates – living in single cells, about three by 1.5 metres big – 13 times a day and watched every step in the dining hall, workshops and recreation yard. Doors and corridors were barred, crack-shot officers scanned the perimeter from guard towers, and let's not forget the freezing, strong Pacific waters surrounding the facility.

Of the 36 prisoners who attempted breakouts, 23 were recaptured, six shot and two drowned. The other five disappeared, presumed dead. Yet questions remain over the fates of three men who got off the island in June 1962. Their scheme of astounding ingenuity and resourcefulness is the basis of *Escape from Alcatraz*, a thriller that leaves you wondering if the much-feared prison deserved to be called escape-proof after all.

FORMULATING A PLAN

Like an old horror movie, the film opens with Frank Morris (Clint Eastwood's noble, quiet hero) first setting eyes on the Rock through the torrential rain of a storm. A thunderclap even echoes out at the moment he is shoved into his cell



BETWEEN THE ROCK AND A HARD PLACE

Since its inauguration in 1981, the Escape from Alcatraz Triathlon has included a **1.5-mile swim from the island**, proving that it is possible – although the competitors benefit from wearing proper wetsuits.

"No one has ever escaped from Alcatraz. And no one ever will."

LEFT: Clint Eastwood as inmate Frank Morris, who was rumoured to have an IQ of over 130.

MAIN: Alcatraz prison, in the middle of San Francisco Bay. The facility's maximum security procedures meant that it cost \$10 per prisoner per day – the average in other prisons was \$3.

before a guard menacingly announces, "Welcome to Alcatraz".

Morris spent much of his life behind bars, for crimes ranging from drug possession to armed robbery, but the authorities made the decision to transfer him to Alcatraz in January 1960, making him prisoner #AZ1441, for causing trouble in his previous prison in Atlanta. His reported IQ of 133 made him a constant escape risk.

Life in Alcatraz ran by a slow, strictly controlled schedule, other than for prisoners being punished with a spell in 'the Hole', pitch-black cells infamous for ill treatment suffered at the hands of guards. The brutality of the Hole is depicted in *Escape from Alcatraz*, when

Morris is hosed down and left for days without food or light after fighting with a fellow prisoner.

Time-filling jobs in the laundry, cobblers or tailors were considered a privilege, as were books, occasional film screenings and the limited time in the yard. What Alcatraz did give its inmates, though, was time to think. When Morris spotted a weakness in the facility – years of exposure to salty air had caused the concrete walls in the cell blocks to deteriorate – a plan began to formulate.

For it to work, he teamed up with John and Clarence Anglin (who he knew from his time in Atlanta) and Allen West, a neighbouring inmate. As Allen West failed to join the final escape, so served

THE FACTS

Release date: 1979

Director:

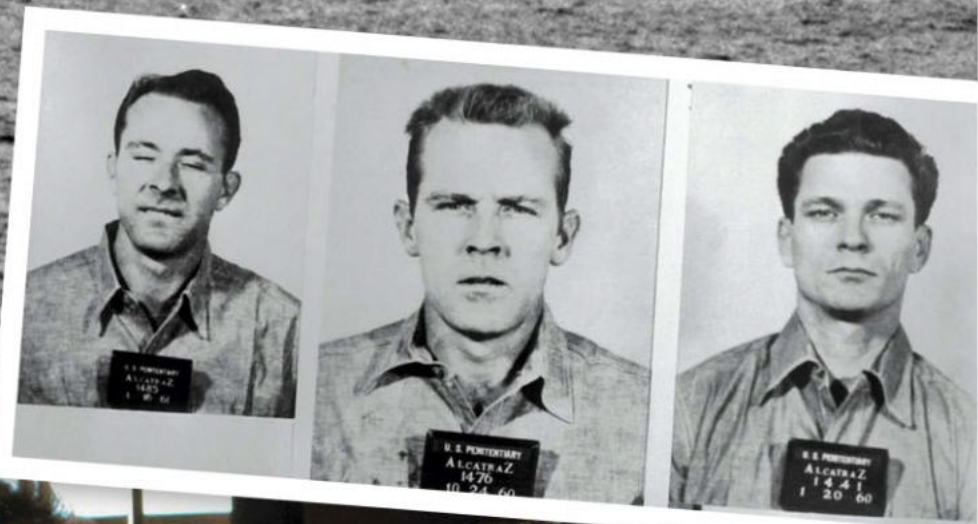
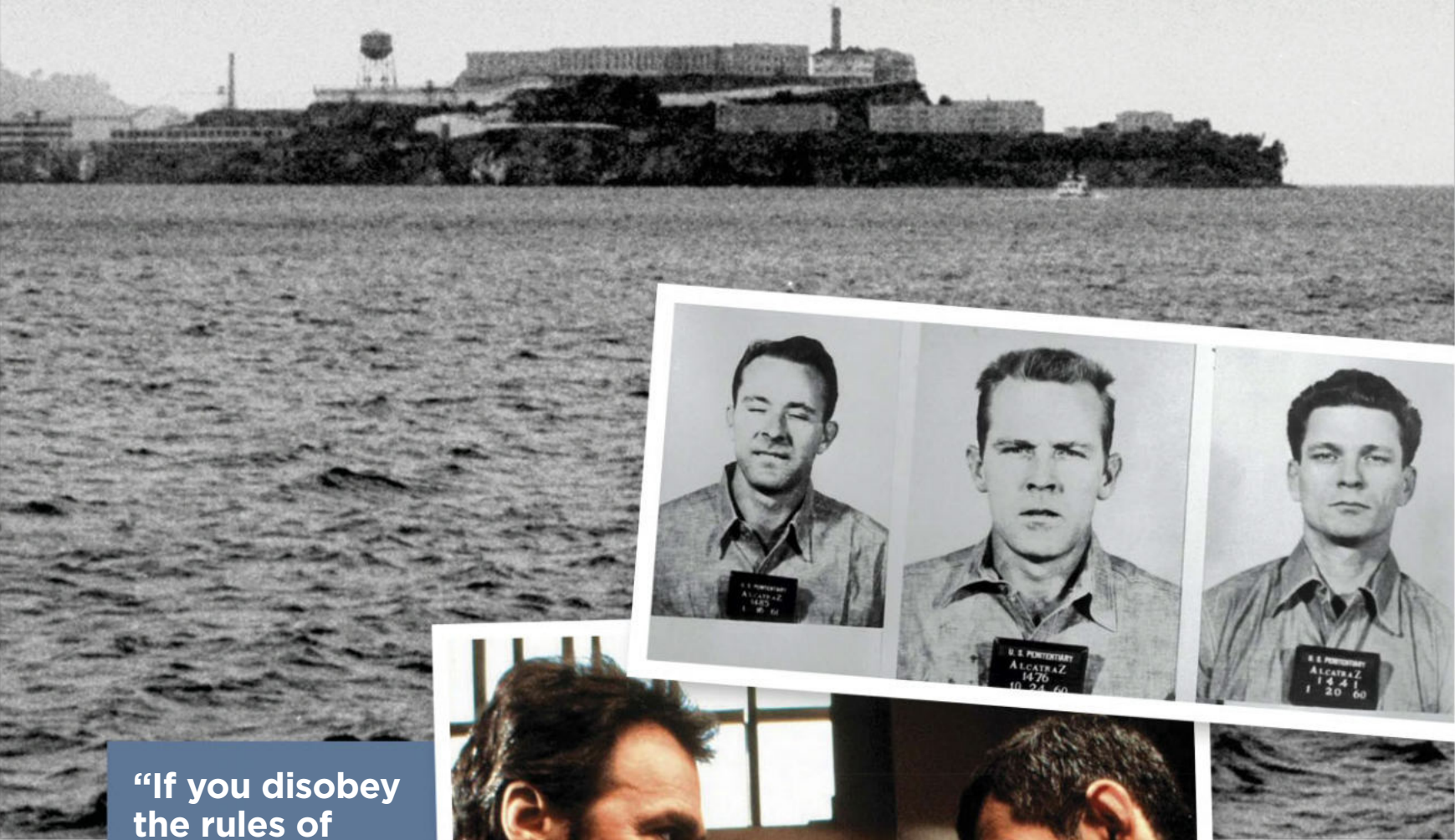
Don Siegel

Cast:

Clint Eastwood,
Patrick McGowan,
Fred Ward,
Jack Thibau,
Larry Hankin

Fun fact: Filming on location at Alcatraz, the cast and crew got a real sense of the cold, windy and lifeless conditions felt by the inmates before them.

“This had been one of the most sophisticated and well-executed escapes ever seen”



“If you disobey the rules of society, they send you to prison. If you disobey the rules of the prison, they send you to us.”

TOP RIGHT: Mug shots of (from left to right) Clarence Anglin, his brother John and Frank Morris.

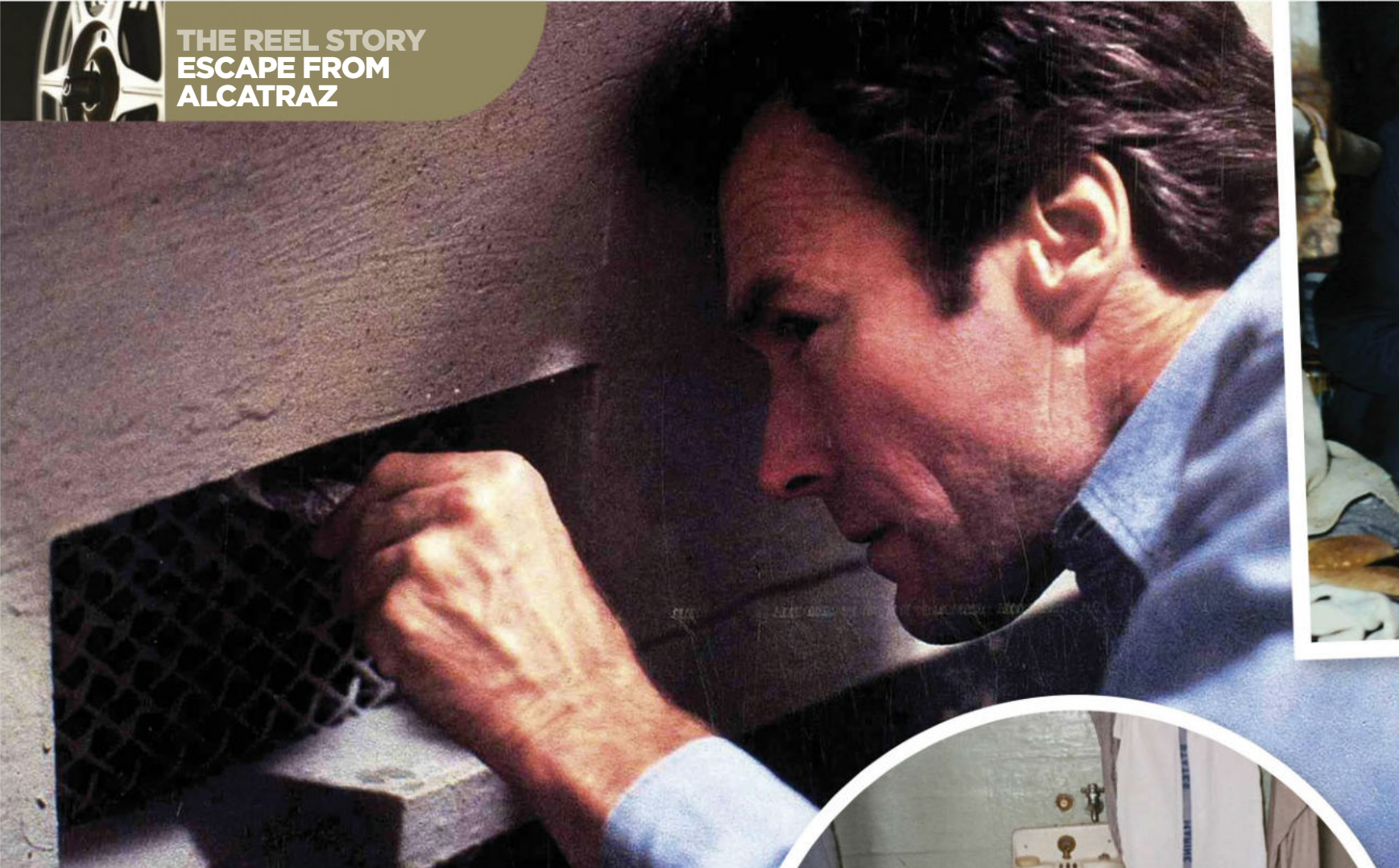
RIGHT: Morris (Eastwood) and Charley Butts (Larry Hankin) inspect a metal wedge made in the carpentry shop to knock the grill out of the wall.



THE FOURTH ESCAPEE

The day after Allen West (whose name was changed to Charley Butts in the film) couldn't get out of his cell in time to escape with the others, he revealed everything. He even **claimed to be the mastermind** behind the plan.

THE REEL STORY ESCAPE FROM ALCATRAZ



“This is the Rock, man. They don’t want you to do anything here but time.”

ABOVE: A plan is born when Clint Eastwood’s Frank Morris notices that the walls of his Alcatraz cell are crumbling.

RIGHT: John Anglin’s cell, photographed after the escape, complete with his dummy head and small hole (obscured by hanging clothes).



USE YOUR HEAD

The escape wasn’t discovered until the morning after, due to the effectiveness of the dummy heads. The Anglin brothers nicknamed theirs ‘Oink’ and ‘Oscar’.

out his sentence before dying in 1978 (at the same time as the film’s production), his name was changed in the film to Charley Butts.

Beginning in December 1961, the escape plan took six months to prepare. To get out of their cells and into the disused corridor behind Block B, the four men widened their cells’ air vents by hacking at the concrete holding the grill to the wall. They used saw blades discovered in the grounds and spoons, sharpened by melting down silver dimes.

MAKESHIFT TOOLS

It was slow work and meant working in pairs; while one man, laying on his back, chipped away with rudimentary tools, the other kept watch. Despite the size of the cells – consisting of nothing more than a cot, desk, sink, toilet (with zero privacy) and odd acquired bits – they managed to hide their work with

replica sections of wall made out of old magazine pages. Once Morris and the Anglins made holes big enough to crawl through, they set to work on getting through the vent to the roof.

As West struggled to remove his cell’s grill, the other three built a makeshift drill, thanks to a motor purloined from a vacuum cleaner (this was changed to a fan in the film). To hide the sound, they only used it when inmates were permitted to play musical instruments. So their absence wouldn’t be noticed, the plotters made use of their toilet paper and soap to sculpt a dummy head each, painted with the art supplies and topped with real hair from the prison barbers. Although hardly realistic, they were good enough to convince patrolling guards that the inmate was sound asleep under his blankets, rather than out of the cell.

There was one final item they had to make with whatever resources available:

a raft to get them from Alcatraz to the intended destination on Angel Island. They gathered

50 raincoats – some donated by fellow prisoners – and glued or stitched them together. While they were at it, they made lifejackets too. To inflate the raft, other than with lung power, they nabbed a concertina to use as bellows. It is thought that Morris learned all the tricks of their homemade items through copies of do-it-yourself magazine



“I may have found a way out of here.”

LEFT: In the disused corridor behind Block B, an Alcatraz guard inspects the hole that allowed one of the inmates to get out of his cell. He is holding the mock section of wall, which kept the escape plan secret.

BELOW: A US Coast Guard helicopter and ship scour San Francisco Bay for Frank Morris and the Anglins. Recent research has revealed that the success of the escape depended on timing. If the men entered the water before 11pm, they would have been pulled out to the Pacific Ocean. If after midnight, they would have been dragged into the bay. They had one hour to get it right.

“They built a makeshift drill, thanks to a motor purloined from a vacuum cleaner”

Popular Mechanics. There was no doubt that this would be one of the most sophisticated and well-executed prison escapes ever seen.

LAST SIGHTING?

After lights-out on 11 June 1962, Morris put the plan into action, even though West still hadn't got out of his cell. He was left behind, and Morris and the Anglins had disappeared by the time he got out, leaving him no choice but to go back to his cot. The feeling of betrayal must have been strong, as West would later assist the official investigation. The others made it to the roof, shimmed down a pipe to the ground, climbed a barbed-wire fence and reached the shore. That is the last thing known about all three men. The intense search the following day found nothing, save for a little bag made out of a raincoat, with personal items belonging to the Anglins inside, on the shore of Angel Island.

For the sake of a happy ending, *Escape from Alcatraz* strongly implies that the men survived the trip across the water

– a yellow flower, which symbolised freedom to Morris, was found by the warden on Angel Island. Yet the truth is still not known, and may never be. The FBI called an end to the investigation in 1979, but the US Marshals Service have kept their case file open. There have been sightings and circumstantial evidence to suggest the Anglins survived at least, but the official position remains that all three drowned as heavy currents and icy waters made their attempt impossible. Yet it was supposed to be impossible to break out of the prison at all.

Even if Morris and the Anglins didn't survive, their escape did achieve a victory over Alcatraz. In the aftermath of the inquiry, it wasn't just the physical state of Alcatraz that was crumbling, but its reputation. Less than a year later, the Rock was closed down for good. 📍



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What historical film would you like to see as our next Reel Story?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



Ones to watch: Prison movies

The Great Escape

(John Sturges, 1963)
The classic story of WWII POWs who devise an audacious plan to dig to freedom, with clothing, passports and rations for hundreds of escapees.

Papillon (Franklin J Schaffner, 1973)
Suffering awful conditions in a French Guyana prison, Henri 'Papillon' Charrierre (another Steve McQueen performance) will do anything to escape.

Hunger
(Steve McQueen, 2008)
Michael Fassbender gives



Steve McQueen races for the border in WWII epic *The Great Escape*

a stirring performance as Provisional Irish Republican Army member Bobby Sands, who goes to extreme lengths to stand up against imprisonment.

TURN THE PAGE FOR MORE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST PRISON BREAKS

We're bustin' outta here!

Face it, we all love a good prison escape story – like the 1962 Alcatraz breakout – and they've never been more daring and elaborate than these brilliant bids for freedom



There are two Netherlands museums claiming to own the Grotius's book chest



DEATH'S DOOR AT SOBIBOR

The 'great escape' from Stalag Luft III is well-known, but, in October 1943, the Nazi death camp at Sobibor – where the stakes were higher – saw its own plot of extraordinary scope and precision. Masterminded by Polish Jew Leon Feldhendler and Russian Alexander Pechersky, the idea was to draw the SS guards to various spots of the camp at the same moment and kill them with weapons crafted in the camp workshops. It didn't go exactly to plan that October day, but some 300 prisoners made it over the fences.

BOOK 'EM!

At a tumultuous time for the Netherlands, those in power deemed the scholar Hugo Grotius to be a troublemaker, so sentenced him to life imprisonment. This didn't mean a poky cell (he was confined in comfortable rooms in a castle), but Grotius still wanted out. It's fitting that the man whose written word was so inflammatory escaped, on 22 March 1621, by hiding in a book chest.



JACK THE SLIPPER

In 18th-century England, there was no greater celebrity criminal than thief Jack Sheppard, a man who escaped prison four times in increasingly wild fashion. He filed through bars, hung tied bedsheets from windows,

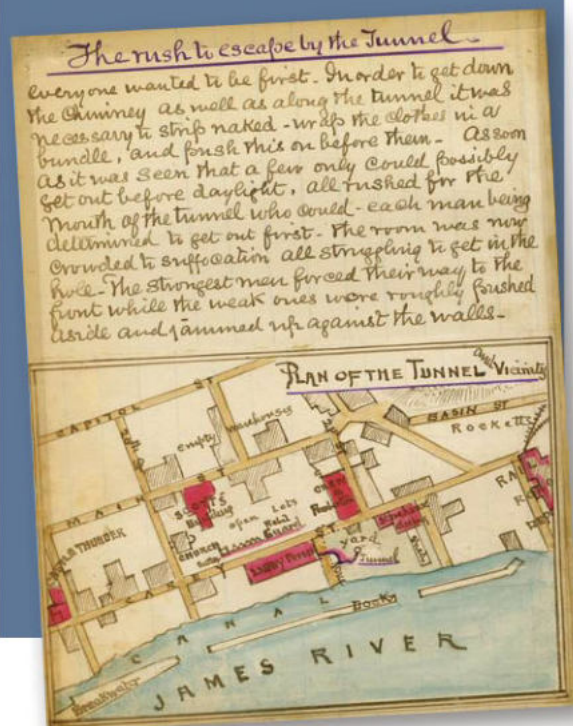
picked locks with a nail, and climbed walls (once, even returning to his cell for a blanket to use as rope). Such was Sheppard's fame that when the law finally held him long enough to hang him, some 200,000 onlookers watched.

By crossing state lines after his escape, Dillinger came to the attention of the FBI. He was shot and killed a few months later.



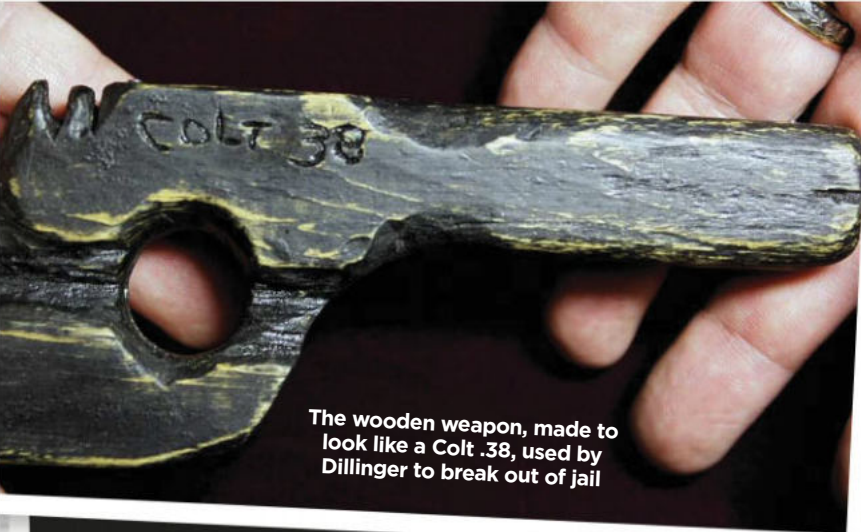
LIBERATION FROM LIBBY

Filthy, cramped and with little food, Libby Prison – in the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia – was hell on earth for Union prisoners in the American Civil War. Yet it was also the scene of a successful breakout. During the night of 9 February 1864, 109 soldiers crawled through a tunnel in the rat-infested basement, the exit to which – after 17 days of digging – came up in a tobacco shed. While 48 were recaptured and two died, 59 troops made it back to their own lines.



An estimated 200,000 people were murdered at Sobibor as part of the Holocaust.





The wooden weapon, made to look like a Colt .38, used by Dillinger to break out of jail

STICK 'EM UP!

When the USA's Public Enemy No.1 John Dillinger was locked up in 1934 – following a crime spree of bank robberies, murder and a prior prison getaway – his jail, Crown Point in Indiana, was declared escape-proof. Challenge accepted, the Tommy-gun-toting gangster thought. On 3 March, he held up his guards with a gun he had fashioned out of wood and blackened with shoe polish. Once out (with police now occupying his locked cell), he pinched the sheriff's new car and bolted for the state line.

CATCH ME IF YOU CAN

Frank Abagnale Jr conned people into thinking he was a pilot, doctor and lawyer – making buckets of cash in the process – and when he was caught and sentenced to 12 years in 1971, he convinced his guards that he was an undercover prison inspector. He not only enjoyed better conditions in his cell but achieved his release by saying he needed to talk to a contact at the FBI (really, a friend with a stolen business card) right outside the prison gates. The guards questioned too late why Abagnale was laughing as they walked him out.



Abagnale was the subject of Steven Spielberg's 2002 caper *Catch Me If You Can*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio

GET STUFFED, TURKEY

Weeks before his time in a Turkish jail was due to end, petty drug smuggler Billy Hayes learned that his sentence had been extended to 30 years. So, from his island prison, the 23-year-old American plotted his escape. In 1975, he hid out near the docks, swam into the harbour, stole a rowboat and made an eight-hour voyage to shore. Hayes then dyed his hair and travelled to Greece on foot. He wrote about the episode in *Midnight Express*, later made into an Oscar-winning film.



FLIGHT OF FANCY DRESS

With her husband in the Tower of London for his treasonous role in the 1715 Jacobite Rising, the Countess of Nithsdale, Winifred Maxwell, hatched an Oscar-worthy scheme. She visited the day before his execution and, while her maids caused confusion by coming in and out of the cell as they pleased, Winifred dressed her husband in women's clothing, dolloped on make-up to cover his beard and calmly walked him out. What's more, she returned to the cell and acted out a farewell conversation to buy time. When the guards discovered the cell was empty, the Maxwells were away.



The Maze was considered Europe's most secure prison, with a five-metre concrete wall topped with barbed wire and solid steel gates.



THROUGH THE MAZE

On 25 September 1983, the biggest prison break in British history took place at Northern Ireland's HM Prison Maze, a maximum-security facility for notorious detainees of the Troubles. Using smuggled-in guns, 38 members of the Irish Republican Army seized control of H-Block – injuring dozens of guards (with one dying of a heart attack) but somehow not raising the alarm. So when a food supply van pulled up, they climbed aboard and were driven out through the front gate.

JUNGLE LEAVER

After being shot down during the Vietnam War, German-American pilot Dieter Dengler was tossed into a jungle camp and left to nearly starve; there was only a handful of rice to be shared among seven prisoners. Dengler, a master of escaping mock-POW camps in his training, had other ideas. On 29 June 1966, he led the inmates in overpowering the guards, killing three, before disappearing into the jungle. The others died from heat, dehydration or starvation, but Dengler was rescued by an American helicopter 23 days later.

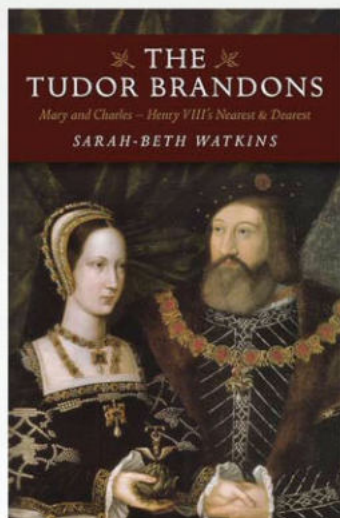


WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Since there have been prisons, there have been breakouts – what are some of the others?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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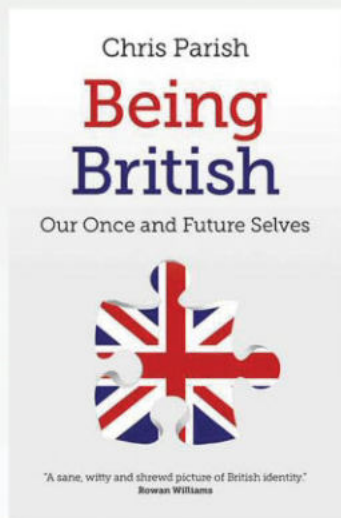
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THE EUROPEAN SULTANAS Of the Ottoman Empire Anna Ivanova Buxton



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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p86 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories* series and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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DAY OF DAYS

When you hear 'D-Day', you think of 6 June 1944 – but that was just one of many



DID YOU KNOW? OUT OF KILT-ER

Between 1747 and 1782, it was illegal for anyone in Scotland – unless they were in the army – to wear a kilt or tartan ('the Highland Dress'). The Dress Act intended to quash rebellion among the Scottish clans by undermining the Highland identity.

WHAT DOES THE 'D' IN D-DAY STAND FOR?



The term 'D-Day' is simply a way of describing a specific day on which an event, usually a military operation, is scheduled to happen.

The 'D' isn't short for anything – it's just clearer to say 'D' than something along the lines of 'THE Day'. Similarly, 'H-Hour' is the term used to describe the

hour at which the attack is planned. The most famous D-Day is, of course, the Allied invasion of Normandy on 6 June 1944, a pivotal moment in World War II, but there have been many D-Days. The term was first used nearly 30 years earlier, during World War I, to prepare for the Battle of Saint-Mihiel in 1918. **GJ**

HOW WAS ICE CREAM MADE BEFORE REFRIGERATORS?

Target In Renaissance-era Europe, ice houses – buildings, either underground or in naturally cold environments – were built to keep ice all year round, insulated by straw or sawdust. Early iced desserts were made in silver vessels that opened in the middle, so they could be removed after expansion from the cold, but they were a rare luxury enjoyed only by the very wealthy.

In 1843, Nancy Johnson from Philadelphia patented a hand-cranked ice cream machine. A double-walled, wooden bucket was packed with ice and salt, before the mixture was poured in and paddled until it became stiff. As the Victorians perfected the technique, ice cream became cheaper and easier to produce, creating a dinner party novelty. Moulds were produced in all shapes, including 'eggs', 'bunnies' and a full deck of 'playing cards.' **SL**



DID YOU KNOW?

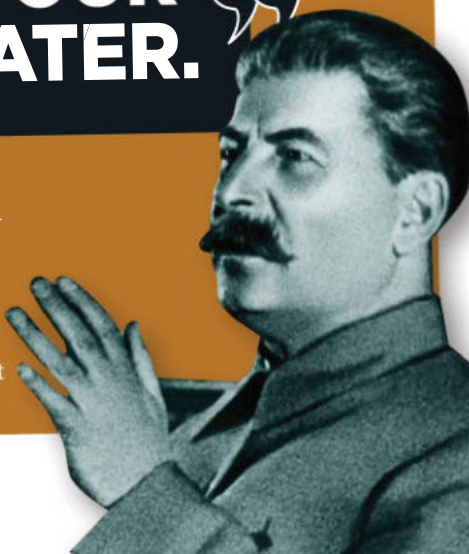
SISTER ACT

Hollywood stars Joan Fontaine (of *Rebecca* fame) and Olivia de Havilland (*Gone With the Wind*) were sisters, yet they hated each other's guts, virtually from birth. The sibling rivals went head-to-head for Oscars – they both won Best Actress – and fought over the same men too.

“NEVER MIND. WE’LL DO IT OUR OWN WAY LATER.”

SOVIET PREMIER JOSEF STALIN
AFTER THE YALTA CONFERENCE, 1945

When Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov expressed concern that too many concessions had been made at the Yalta Conference, where the recovery of post-World War II Europe was discussed, Stalin came out with this response. What came “later” was the Cold War.



The Palace of Holyroodhouse, the ‘Peculiar’ Scottish residence of the Queen



What is a Royal Peculiar?

Target If a church is not under the jurisdiction of its local diocese or bishop, but answers directly to the monarch, it is known as a ‘Royal Peculiar’. In Anglo-Saxon times, there were other ‘peculiarities’ too – archbishops, bishops or deans of cathedrals, Knights Templar and Knights Hospitallers all had their own peculiarities. Most disappeared in the 19th century, but some peculiarities, including Royal ones, remain. St George’s Chapel, Windsor, the Chapel Royal, Holyrood Palace and the Chapel Royal at Hampton Court are all examples. **SL**

WHAT IS THE OLDEST PIECE OF ART IN BRITAIN?

Target The earliest art forms identified in the British Isles are the 13,000-year-old depictions of a stag, a bison and birds carved into the walls of Creswell Crags on the border of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Yet there’s a reindeer engraving in Cathole Cave near Swansea which may be 14,000 years old. Unfortunately, these pieces of representational art have been damaged over time by surface erosion and, later, graffiti. **MR**



ANCIENT ANTLERS

The 15x11cm reindeer – traced (above) using digital imaging – was carved with a sharp-pointed tool



IN A NUTSHELL

THE KING JAMES BIBLE

In its 400-year history, the translated Bible became an all-time bestseller and a fountainhead for the English language



What was the significance of the King James Bible?

The Christian Bible is a carefully selected and compiled collection of religious texts dating back, in some cases, thousands of years. It took several centuries of debate by theologians and church elders before the New Testament was set in stone in the fourth century.

Many early worshippers, though, couldn't read the Bible as it was predominantly written in Latin. This meant only those trained to understand scripture held the key to salvation, giving them immense power. It played a central part in Christianity's spread – as faith, not knowledge, was the key. A translated Bible meant Christians could read the lessons of God for themselves for the first time.

Was the King James Bible the first Bible written in English?

With the hubbub surrounding the 400th anniversary of the publication of the King James

Version (KJV) in 2011, it could be understood why people may think it was the first, but the history isn't that simple. There were already English Bibles when work began on the translation, but it aimed to make up for the variable existing texts with a new and, the clue's in the name, state-sponsored effort.

Attempts to provide the English with a version of the Christian scriptures that they could understand had spanned centuries, with theologian John Wycliffe making the first experiments in the 14th century. Yet many of these trailblazers were crushed under the heel of the Catholic Church, whose power as divine go-betweens was threatened by such modernisers.

It was during the English Reformation in the 16th century that changes took hold, as English translations became not just legal, but widely desired. Besides Wycliffe's translation, popular versions included the scholar William Tyndale's Bible, and the



HOLY BOOK

A 1616 King James Bible, which was smaller than the earlier versions so as to better rest on the lectern in a church

Geneva Bible, created in exile during the reign of Mary I.

So did the monarch put a stamp of approval on these existing Bibles?

There were so many issues with the different versions that a new text, painstakingly translated from Greek, Hebrew and, in the case of later books in the New Testament, Latin, was deemed necessary. The KJV wasn't actually commissioned by King James VI of Scotland and I of England, but in January 1604, the monarch responded to many petitions from Puritans and other religious leaders for a new English translation by holding the Hampton Court Conference.

As a result, 47 Church of England scholars were given the task of researching and devising the text. They were unpaid, but encouraged with ecclesiastical posts by royal patronage. With six 'committees' tackling six sections of the two Testaments, work was completed in around six years, and the King's Printer, Robert Barker, saw the first copies running off the newfangled printing machines in 1611.

Did that meant the Bible, the 'Word of God', was finally available to all?

More than ever, yes, but human error was always there to make the publications fallible. The

most infamous example of the KJV, which failed to meet the standards expected of such an important translation, was the 1631 'Wicked Bible'. The word 'not' was omitted from one of the Ten Commandments, meaning that it read as 'Thou shalt commit adultery'. The publishers faced a heavy fine for the error.

Do we must have the definitive version now?

There are numerous differing Bible translations to choose from today. Interestingly, however, the New International Version (created in the 1970s to serve as the default, flawless take on the Testaments) is still not as popular – at least among American Christians – as the 400-year-old version. The lyrical wording of the KJV has become an indelible part of English-speaking culture.

Although not as prolific an influence on our language as Shakespeare, over 250 phrases originated in the KJV, including 'give up the ghost', 'put words in my mouth', 'a law unto yourself' and 'salt of the earth'. The concept of the 'blind leading the blind' came from Matthew, chapter 15, verse 14.

It should come as no surprise that there was such an effect on our mother tongue – when the first books arrived in parishes up and down the country in the early 17th century, it was the most unified the British people had ever been. The King James Bible's style caught on with the public, just as much as its content.

GOSPEL TRUTH

King James I and VI is presented with a copy of the newly translated Bible



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

RMS *TITANIC*

The most celebrated ship of the age, before its maiden voyage

Target Perhaps the most famous ship in history, the tragedy of the RMS *Titanic* has been told numerous times and continues, after more than a century, to captivate.

On the night of 14/15 April 1912, the luxury ocean liner – the world's largest human-made

moving object at the time – struck an iceberg during its maiden voyage. Despite being labelled as “unsinkable”, design flaws caused the ship to go down in hours, resulting in 1,500 deaths and ensuring the name *Titanic* forevermore acts as a warning against hubris.



STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN

The ultimate symbol of *Titanic*'s luxury, the solid-oak panelled, ornate Grand Staircase ran down seven levels, was topped by a glass dome and decorated by paintings and bronze cherubs.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION

The *Titanic*, of the White Star Line shipping company, was one of the new and luxurious Olympic class ocean liners, alongside the *Britannic* and *Olympic*. It took three years to build at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast.

TRAVEL IN STYLE

For first-class passengers, *Titanic* offered a number of cafés and restaurants, libraries, barbers, Turkish baths, a swimming pool, gym and squash court. The ship even had its own newspaper.

LOOKOUT

DECK

LACKING LIFEBOATS

There were 20 lifeboats – which was more than the law required but enough for only 1,178 of the more than 2,200 people on board. As the *Titanic* couldn't possibly sink, they were seen as a waste of space on the decks.

TOP-NOTCH NOSH

A lavish first-class restaurant, decorated in the style of Louis XVI's court, served an à la carte menu designed by Auguste Escoffier, the most famous chef of the era.

HALLS

TITANIC POWER

Boilers: 29
Furnaces: 162
Funnels: 4
 (3 operational)
Speed: 24 knots
Displacement:
 52,310 tons



Beam: 28.2m



Length: 260m

SHIP SHAPE

Aided by tugboats, *Titanic* heads to Southampton for its one and only voyage



FULL SPEED INTO DANGER

On the day of the sinking, *Titanic* received six iceberg warnings. Captain Edward J Smith ordered a change of course, taking *Titanic* south, but didn't slow down. The ship sped along at 22.5 knots when it spotted the iceberg, about 400 nautical miles south of Newfoundland.

"ICEBERG! RIGHT AHEAD!"

When the lookouts (who didn't have binoculars) spotted an iceberg in front of them, there was no time to turn the ship. Just 37 seconds later, *Titanic* scraped along the side of the ice, rupturing the hull.



SMOKE SCREEN

Titanic needed to burn 600 tonnes of coal per day. The smoke escaped through three of the funnels - the fourth being a dummy, added to make the ship grander.

COMMAND BRIDGE

SPILLING OVER

The ship gained its 'unsinkable' reputation from the 16 compartments, which could be sealed off in case of a breach. The bulkheads, however, had gaps at the top.

CABIN FEVER

First-class cabins were in the middle to reduce the sensation of rocking. While third-class passengers slept in bunk beds, *Titanic* still offered the poor better rooms than most ships.

BOILING POINT

Housed below the water line, 29 boilers, each weighing 80-90 tonnes, powered the two engines. Nearly 100 tonnes of ash was ejected into the sea every day.

SWIMMING POOL

BOW

TRAGEDY IN MINUTES

The several cracks on the starboard side breached five of the watertight compartments. The ship could have stayed afloat if four were compromised. As it was, *Titanic* sank in less than three hours.

The weight of the water sinks the bow first

At 2.18am, the pressure on the midsection snaps the ship in half

The bow sinks 4,000 metres to the seabed - where it was found in 1985

The stern rises vertically, with the propellers above water, before sinking

TIME: 02:15

TIME: 02:20

WHY DO WE SAY...



Can we administer the acid test – a conclusive assessment of something's veracity or value – to the origins of the phrase itself? Although it had been around before the mid-19th century, with some theories taking the roots back as far as the Middle Ages, the idea of the acid test was popularised during the Gold Rush. Prospectors used a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids to make sure their finds were actually gold. There was a lot at stake, as 300,000 gold-hunters were in California, hoping to get lucky and rich.

WHICH FAMOUS EXPLORER REPORTED SEEING MERMAIDS FROM HIS SHIP?

Over the centuries, there have been numerous sightings – and even alleged anatomical dissections – of mermaids. The most celebrated mermaid-spotter was the explorer of the 'New World', Christopher Columbus. In 1493, he witnessed three riding high in the water, but he found them much uglier than legend had foretold.

By contrast, the hero of Virginia, Captain John Smith, reportedly became aroused by the mermaid he encountered in 1614, but noted that her womanly beauty was ruined by a fishy tail. Near Russia in 1608, explorer Henry Hudson wrote the tail was like that "...of a porposse and speckled like a Macrell", though the torso, face and hair was indeed ladylike. It is thought these mermaids were actually manatees, and their appearance was improved by the imaginations of lonely men at sea. GJ

SEA GOGGLES
Manatees confused many sailors over the years



ALAMY X2, GETTY X7

WHEN DID PEOPLE START WEARING EARRINGS?

As cosmetic adornment, display of wealth and status, or a cultural rite of passage, ear piercings are among the oldest forms of body modification. Evidence can be found in cultures across the world. Ear piercings are seen in the art of ancient Persia, found in the tombs of ancient China and Egypt (Howard Carter reported that Tutankhamun had perforated earlobes), and are mentioned in the Old Testament of the Bible. Perhaps our oldest evidence is the mummy of Ötzi the Iceman, dating back to c3300 BC and discovered in



EARS ARE RINGING
A sixth- or fifth-century BC relief shows two Persian guards – one showing off his pierced ear

1991. His stretched earlobes indicate that the history of ear jewellery may span at least 5,000 years. EB

DID YOU KNOW?

LAW OF THE SEA

In Middle Temple (one of the four Inns of Court) is the hatch from Sir Francis Drake's ship, the *Golden Hind*. It is used as a table when member sign their names on the day they are called to the Bar.

Who was St Swithin?

More than 100 years after Swithin, the Bishop

of Winchester, died on 2 July, between AD 861 and 863, he was adopted as patron of the restored cathedral. New biographies talked of his great deeds, piety and miracles – such as restoring a basket of broken eggs dropped by a woman who'd been jostled by workmen.

Swithin is said to have asked to be buried where raindrops from the church's eaves would fall. This made him a popular saint in times of drought. An old proverb claims if there's rain on St Swithin's day, 15 July, it will continue for 40 more. SL

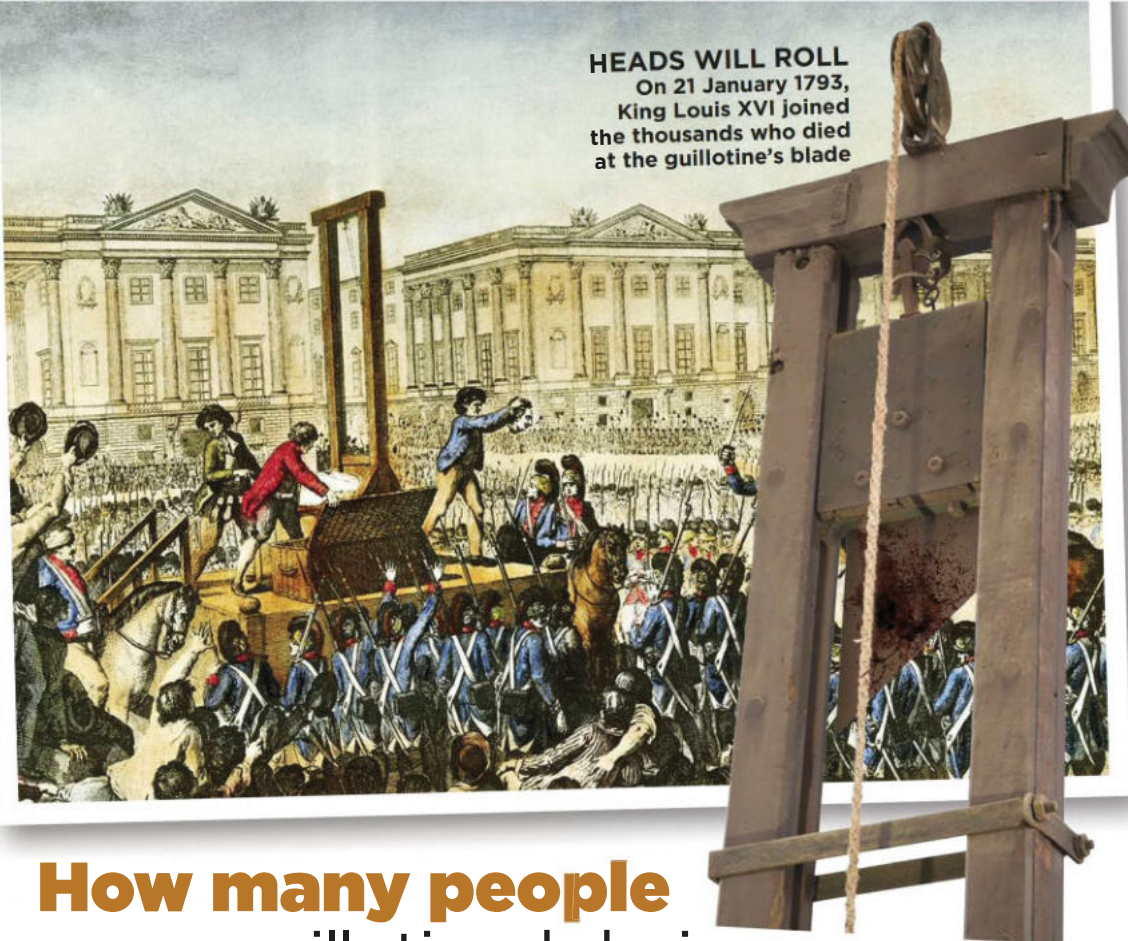
COME RAIN OR SHRINE
According to legend, there was a great storm after Swithin's body was placed in Winchester Cathedral in AD 971

8,200

The number of sheep eaten at the Tudor court in an average year.



HEADS WILL ROLL
On 21 January 1793,
King Louis XVI joined
the thousands who died
at the guillotine's blade



How many people were guillotined during the French Revolution?

The extent of the violence seen during the revolution that erupted in France in 1789 remains difficult to capture in statistics. Estimates for the number of those guillotined for political reasons vary.

Beyond the centre of revolutionary 'justice', Paris, local officials set up portable guillotines across France. The ruthless efficiency of executions meant whole families could be decapitated in minutes. At least 17,000 were

officially condemned to death during the 'Reign of Terror', which lasted from September 1793 to July 1794, with the age of victims ranging from 14 to 92. Some 247 people fell prey to the guillotine on Christmas Day 1793 alone.

It is suggested this number has to be doubled, at a conservative guess, to account for those killed in less official ways, such as while in prison awaiting sentence or at the hands of a mob (as was the fate of the Princess de Lamballe). **EB**

WAS ANYONE EVER ACTUALLY CURED BY THE 'KING'S TOUCH'?

The 'King's Evil', or scrofula, is a swelling in the neck caused by tuberculosis. Treated with antibiotics today, it was feared for centuries, and curable only by the 'King's Touch' (literally, being touched by the monarch).

In England, the practice began with Edward the Confessor, fell out of repute after the Reformation for feeling a bit 'popish', but enjoyed a resurgence in Charles II's reign. He supposedly touched more than 92,000 people. There is no evidence anyone was cured but merely to be in the king's presence was important. Receiving specially minted gold 'angel' coins ('touchpieces') as a memento would have kept the crowds flocking. **SL**

Coins issued in a Royal Touch ceremony by King James I



WHAT IS IT?

Weighing just 85 grams (that's less than a bar of soap) and with delicate features, it is remarkable this beaten-sheet-gold boat has survived since the first century BC. Despite its size – 18.4 by 7.6cm – the Iron Age model includes two rows of nine oars, a paddle rudder, benches, rowlocks, a yardarm, grappling tools, forks and a spear. It was found in 1896 near Limvady, Northern Ireland, as part of a larger hoard, the Brougher Hoard. The collection is held by the National Museum of Ireland. museum.ie


GIFT TO THE GODS
The inclusion of this gold boat in a hoard may suggest it was intended as an offering to the Celtic sea god, Manannán mac Lir



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HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • BOOKS p92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

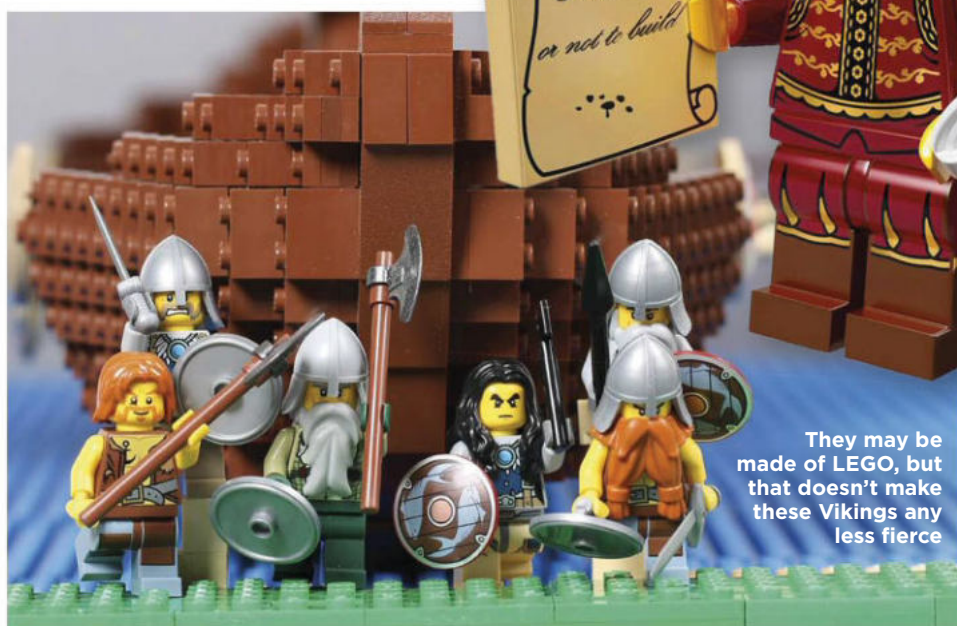
EXHIBITION

Bricks in Time

9 July to 4 September at Rheged Centre, Penrith.
www.rheged.com/bricks-time-hands-history-lego

A massive model of the local Lowther Castle, dioramas of everything from Viking raids to tall ships and an **eight-metre-long reproduction of the Flying Scotsman** – it's all at Cumbria's Rheged Centre, in LEGO.

Bricks in Time: Hands on History in LEGO has brought the best master builders to capture key moments in Britain's history, **in brick form**, as well as the lives of some colourful characters, including William Shakespeare and Beatrix Potter. There are daily activities for children (try **wind-powered train racing** and building an historical minifig) or look out for screenings of *The Lego Movie*. Everything is awesome at Rheged this summer!



They may be made of LEGO, but that doesn't make these Vikings any less fierce

MAJESTIC FILMVERLEIH XI, GETTY XI, RHEGED CENTRE/LEGO X2



FESTIVAL

The War and Peace Revival

19-23 July at Folkestone Racecourse, Kent.
More info at warandpeace revival.com

The "greatest celebration of military vehicles and vintage lifestyle on the planet" returns to Folkestone Racecourse for another packed year of living history, convoys and **pyrotechnic-fuelled re-enactments**. Be sure to come in your most authentic period outfit and see if you can win the **'best dressed' prize**.

As well as the vehicles, there will be stalls to pick up vintage goodies

TO BUY

The Hollow Crown: The Wars of the Roses

£19.99, available on DVD/Blu-Ray

The words of William Shakespeare and an all-star cast – **Benedict Cumberbatch, Judi Dench, Sophie Okonedo and Tom Sturridge** to name a few – are just some of the reasons to take home this three-part follow up to 2012's *Hollow Crown* series. It follows the **turbulent and bloody** history of the Wars of the Roses, as told in four of the Bard's plays (*Henry VI parts 1, 2 and 3* and *Richard III*).





Arthur's Seat offers stunning panoramic views of Edinburgh

HISTORIC WALK

Arthur's Amble

6 June to 18 July at Holyrood Park, Edinburgh. Free entry but booking is essential. Search at www.historicenvironment.scot

Put on your walking boots and pack a waterproof for a **guided walk** through the picturesque Holyrood Park. At a gentle pace, it takes in **Hunter's Bog, St Margaret's Loch and Arthur's Seat** – in fact, you'll dip into 7,000 years of the royal park's past.



DIGITAL EXHIBITION

The Lost Palace

21 July to 4 September at Banqueting House, London. Tickets on sale from June at www.hrp.org.uk

To experience the ambitious new digital adventure from Historic Royal Palaces – which explores the **stories of Whitehall Palace**, more than 300 years after burning down – pick up your device when visiting Banqueting House.



CINEMA

Colonia

In cinemas 1 July

Emma Watson and Daniel Brühl's young couple face military crackdowns, violent protests and a secretive cult to be together

When General Augusto Pinochet **seizes power in Chile** with his 1973 military coup, it puts the supporters of the ousted President at risk. Among those rounded up is young artist Daniel (Daniel Brühl, of *Rush* and *The Fifth Estate* fame), who ends up with Colonia Dignidad, a **sinister crypto-fascist cult**

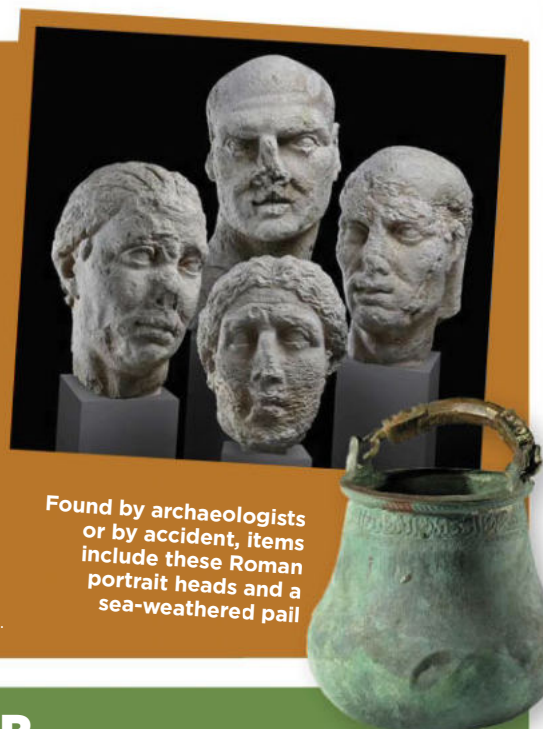
masquerading as a charitable commune. To rescue him, Daniel's girlfriend Lena (*Harry Potter*'s Emma Watson) goes to an extraordinary length, **volunteering for this infamous cult** from which no-one has ever escaped. Tense and gripping, *Colonia* reveals the secrets of a little-known piece of history.

EXHIBITION

Storms, War and Shipwrecks

Runs until 25 September at the Ashmolean, Oxford. Book tickets at www.ashmolean.org

Dive into the 2,500-year history of Sicily through this major exhibition of objects **recovered from the azure sea** surrounding the Mediterranean island. At the heart of great civilisations – Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Phoenicians and Normans – Sicily saw **cultures clash and wars fought**, leaving a treasure trove underwater. Yet there's no reason to get your feet wet to see a bronze battering ram from a Roman ship or a **'flat-pack' church** found on a Byzantine shipwreck.



Found by archaeologists or by accident, items include these Roman portrait heads and a sea-weathered pail

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- **Real to Reel: a Century of War Movies** at IWM London from 1 July to 8 January 2017, going behind the scenes of some of the most iconic war films. www.iwm.org.uk
- **For Freedom and For Empire** – a look at the impact of World War I conscription – at the National Slate Museum, Llanberis, starting 20 July. www.museumwales.ac.uk/slate



CLINGING TO THE CONTOURS
Across its 73 miles, Hadrian's Wall is forced to negotiate the uncompromising undulations of northern England

BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

HADRIAN'S WALL

Stretching coast to coast across Cumbria and Northumberland, the iconic defensive structure stands as a monument to the might of Roman Britain, says **Nige Tassell**

GETTING THERE:

Hadrian's Wall can be accessed at a large number of points along its 73-mile length. Particularly popular destinations – such as the forts of Housesteads and Birdoswald – offer ample car parking and refreshment facilities.



TIMES AND PRICES:

These vary according to each destination. Visit www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/hadrians-wall for particular prices and opening times.

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 0370 333 1181 or visit www.english-heritage.org.uk

Whether to carve up the governance of a disputed city (such as postwar Berlin) or to provide headline-grabbing news during an election campaign (think Donald Trump's plans to curb illegal immigration from Mexico), the makers of history have often been in favour of the construction of a wall to protect citizens from neighbouring – and supposedly undesirable – elements.

This was the intention of Roman Emperor Hadrian. In around AD 119, he mooted the idea of a permanent structure that would help defend Roman-controlled Britannia from the Picts further

north, often referred to and portrayed as 'barbarians'. As such, the wall – stretching from the fort at Segedunum in the east (present-day Wallsend) to Bowness-on-Solway to the west – marked the northern boundary of the vast Roman Empire, the limit of what Rome would consider to be 'civilisation'.

SPLENDID ISOLATION

As many historians have debated, the level of threat from a Pict invasion wasn't especially strong. It was certainly nowhere near strong enough to justify the level of personnel deployed to patrol a fortification that, for much

of its length, sat in an isolated, inhospitable landscape. And nor was the wall a particularly formidable obstacle to an aggressor with any amount of determination flowing through their veins.

The suggestion has been floated that Hadrian may have viewed his wall, with its many forts, as a consolidation of power, a base from which to expand further north at some point in the future. Its construction may have been to control trade and levy taxes. It certainly held a symbolic purpose as a reminder of the mobilising abilities of the Roman Empire. It would be a show of strength to Roman and enemy alike.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 BOWNESS-ON-SOLWAY

The start – or end, of course – of the Hadrian's Wall Path passes through this summerhouse on the banks of the Solway Firth between Cumbria and Dumfries & Galloway.



2 BIRDOSWALD

East of Brampton in Cumbria, the fort is part of the wall's longest continuous stretch. The 39-bed Birdoswald Farmhouse, just metres from the wall, is available to hire.



3 CAWFIELDS

This stretch, near the fabulously named village of Once Brewed, is perhaps the most dramatic setting, rising sharply to afford views of the flooded quarry below.



4 HOUSESTEADS

Tours of the fort, set high on the peaks of Northumberland, allow visitors to understand what life was like for legionnaires stationed here 2,000 years ago.



5 CHESTERS

Not just home to a fort and bathhouse, the museum at Chesters boasts fabulous finds, as well as telling the story of John Clayton, the wall's 19th-century protector.



6 HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL

As the route gets close to the urban areas of Tyneside, this is the last significant stretch of wall. It features the remains of circular chambers and a Medieval kiln.

“The wall was completed in an impressive six years”

Building the wall was no small endeavour, one undertaken by all three Roman legions operating in Britannia at the time – the Second, Sixth and Twentieth Legions. Bearing in mind the rugged terrain the wall would thread itself over and around, its construction was remarkably swift. In AD 128, this coast-to-coast barrier was complete, having taken only an impressive six years.

Twisting and turning through the sharp contours of northern England, the wall ran for around 80 Roman miles – 73 by today's standards. Spaced a mile apart were the aptly named milecastles, modest fortifications that guarded gateways in the wall, which were points thought to be vulnerable to attacks. More significant forts were

located along the wall at roughly five-mile intervals. These would house anywhere between 500 and 1,000 Roman soldiers.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Hadrian actually never saw the finished wall himself. Having commissioned its construction in AD 122, he left Britannia later that year for Spain and Africa, never to return. After his death in AD 138, his successor Antoninus Pius effectively downgraded the structure, choosing to build another coast-to-coast wall instead – the largely turf-based Antonine Wall, 100 miles to the north.

Over the years, road-builders and farmers plundered its stones. Hadrian's Wall owes its preservation to a 19th-century

town clerk from Newcastle, John Clayton, who, having bought up the neighbouring land, ordered a programme of restoration. The wall is now a World Heritage Site.

Even today, it's still incorrectly described as being the border between England and Scotland. While the western end at Bowness-on-Solway is within a mile of Scottish territory, the wall advances pretty much due east, while the actual border heads north-easterly. Accordingly, Wallsend is a full 60 crow-flying miles south of the border, just north of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The Hadrian's Wall Path, the walking route that sits alongside the wall itself, remains a popular challenge for hikers, one that takes around a week to complete. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Hadrian's Wall is close to a range of historically interesting towns and cities...

CARLISLE

The Cumbrian city is dominated by a formidable 11th-century castle. Built on the site of a Roman fort, the castle offers plenty for history buffs. www.discovercarlisle.co.uk

HEXHAM

Perfectly located as a base for exploring the wall's best forts, the handsome market town featured heavily in the wars between England and Scotland. www.visithexham.net

NEWCASTLE/GATESHEAD

Dividing these two major urban areas, the waterfront of the River Tyne is home to both The Sage Gateshead and the BALTIC Centre for Contemporary Art. www.newcastlegateshead.com

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical releases

The Private Lives of the Tudors: Uncovering the Secrets of Britain's Greatest Dynasty

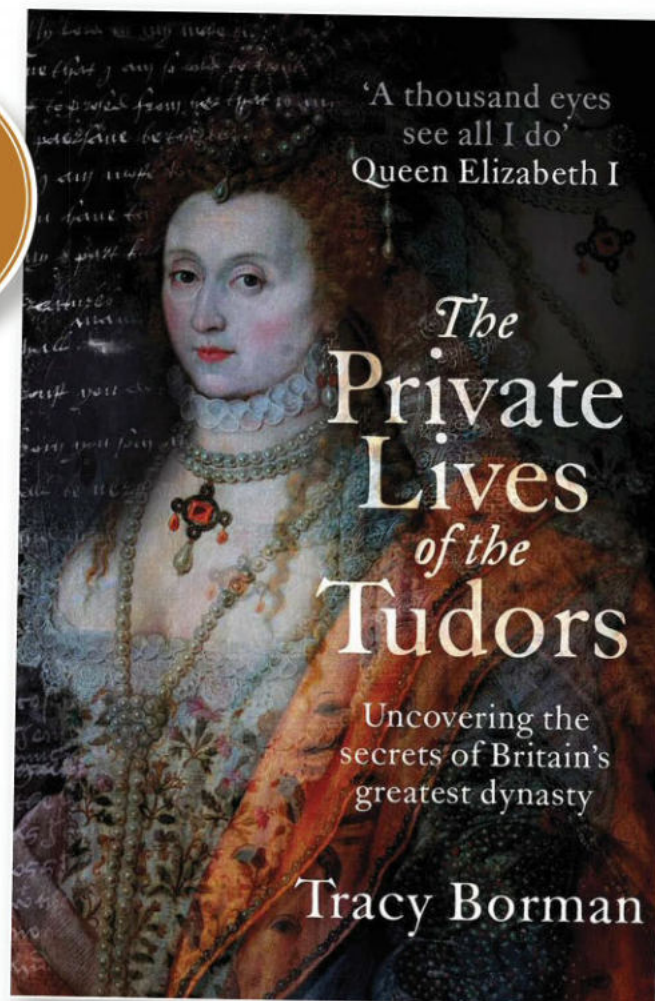
by Tracy Borman
Hodder and Stoughton, £25,
464 pages, hardback

Of all the diverse and colourful individuals that populate history, the Tudors continue to capture people's imagination like few others. Yet how much do we really know about the great dynasty that gave its name to an entire period of English history, and how much of what we think we know is actually true?

Tracy Borman ventures past the myths and mythology to explore the personal and emotion-driven lives of the Henrys, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth, drawing on records of court insiders, who saw them at their most vulnerable. Possibly Borman's greatest achievement, however, is to offer a fresh take on such a well-covered era.

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

"Borman's greatest achievement is to offer a fresh take on a well-covered era"



Borman goes beyond the pomp and finds the personal, such as this ruby-encrusted ring taken from Elizabeth I's finger after she died



MEET THE AUTHOR

Tracy Borman introduces the Tudor family, not as the kings and queens we already know, but as emotional, neurotic, fun-loving human beings

Why did you decide to write about the Tudors from the perspective of their personal lives?

My inspiration was drawn from my job as joint chief curator of Historic Royal Palaces. I am based at Hampton Court, the finest Tudor palace in the world, and what visitors really want to know about Henry VIII and his fellow Tudor monarchs is the detail of their lives at court. Where did they go to the toilet? How did they wash their clothes? Where did they sleep? The frequency with which I have heard these questions inspired this book.

What sources did you use to discover the secrets in your book's title?

The account books of the royal household provided key insights more than any other source. They revealed all sorts of tantalising details about how the Tudor monarchs really lived: what they ate, how much they spent on their clothes and makeup, how they kept themselves clean, and even the staggering range of expensive accessories they lavished on their pets.

Are there any insights you found surprising, or that promise to change our view of any of the Tudors?

Stripped of their courtly finery and manners, each Tudor monarch appears altogether different from the image that they liked to portray to their subjects. Often, it wasn't a pretty sight.

Take Henry VIII. Behind his majestic façade – and the well-known stories of his six wives – lay a hypochondriac, who was regularly thrown into a panic at any sign of illness at court. He willingly subjected himself to the examinations of his physicians every morning and concocted

remedies of his own from the cabinet of medicines that he kept hidden in his private apartments. The correspondence of Henry's most personal body servant reveals that he suffered from a number of embarrassing ailments, including constipation – all of which were carefully recorded by his Groom of the Stool.

Are there any figures from this story that you think haven't previously got the attention that they deserve?

The two middle Tudors, Edward VI and

Mary I, tend to be glossed over.

Admittedly, their reigns were short, but they were significant nevertheless, and their personalities emerge as very different behind closed doors. Far from being a weak and sickly boy, Edward was a robust young man with all the makings of a tyrant. 'Bloody' Mary, on the other hand, wasn't just the sober and devout queen that she is often depicted as. In her private apartments, she loved to be entertained by fools and acrobats, was an avid gambler and could drink many of her courtiers under the table.

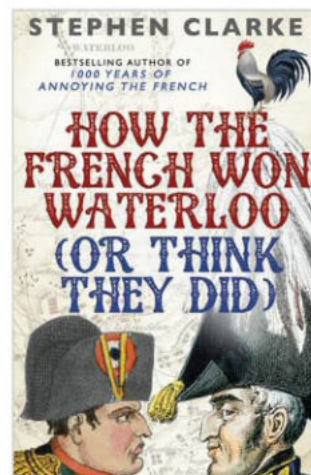
How would you like this book to change readers' views of the Tudor period and its people?

I fell in love with the Tudors thanks to a truly inspirational A-level teacher. She always reminded the class that history is about real people.

Exploring the life that the Tudors led away from the glare of the public court reveals them as emotional beings – with all their flaws – not just the iconic kings and queens that we think we know and the events that they sparked.



“Henry VIII suffered from a number of embarrassing ailments, including constipation”

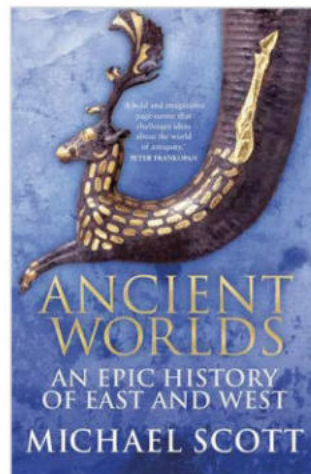


How the French Won Waterloo (Or Think They Did)

By Stephen Clarke

Century, £14.99, 304 pages, hardback

Wry and provocative, Clarke suggests the French are in denial, arguing they actually won the 1815 Battle of Waterloo. He sets out to explain why they're wrong in the fashion expected from the author of *1000 Years of Annoying the French* and *A Year in the Merde*.

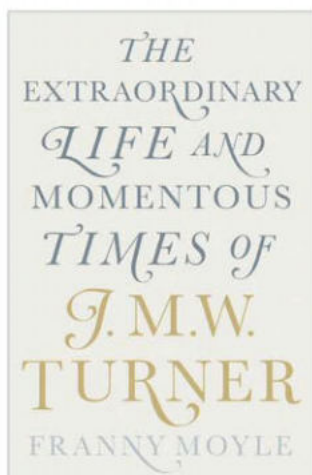


Ancient Worlds: an Epic History of East and West

By Michael Scott

Hutchinson, £25, 432 pages, hardback

As ambition goes, offering a “truly connected perspective of the beginnings of the world we know today” certainly rates highly. Historian and broadcaster Michael Scott explores just three key moments he believes changed the course of the ancient world forever. Gripping and epic, without ever falling into dryness.

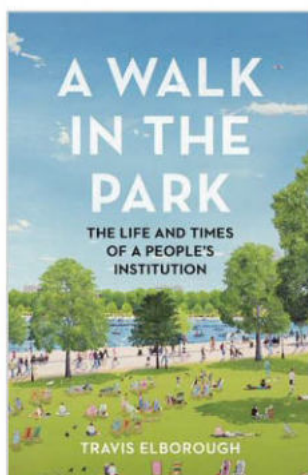


The Extraordinary Life and Momentous Times of JMW Turner

By Franny Moyle

Viking, £25, 528 pages, hardback

He may be one of Britain's most famous artists – and set to appear on the next £20 note – but details of JMW Turner's personal life are less familiar. This in-depth biography explores his secrets and scandals, from a tragic childhood to falling in love late in life.



A Walk in the Park: the Life and Times of a People's Institution

By Travis Elborough

Jonathan Cape, £18.99, 384 pages, hardback

Summer is coming and, with it, the rare chance to sit outdoors in Britain's parks. But who do we have to thank for these public areas? Elborough takes a sunny stroll through a surprising history, taking in medieval hunting grounds and Victorian industrialists.

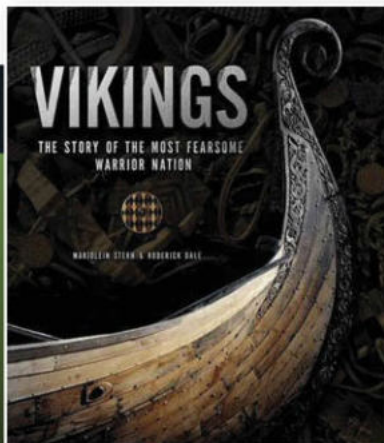


Edward VIII: the Uncrowned King

By Piers Brendon

Allen Lane, £12.99, 144 pages, hardback

Edward's affair with Wallis Simpson and abdication in 1936 rocked the monarchy, and had, as this pocket guide suggests, far-reaching ramifications. There's plenty more here besides, including previously unpublished correspondence and valuable insights into Edward's tumultuous early life.



The Viking Age is revealed through artefacts and rare documents, including a plan of a Viking longboat and an Anglo-Saxon chronicle of a raid

Vikings: the Story of the Most Fearsome Warrior Nation

By Roderick Dale and Marjolein Stern

Andre Deutsch, £20, 144 pages, hardback

The title of this guide to the legacy of the Vikings may play up their more brutal traits but, as its contents proves, their influence went beyond that. This is an evocative, beautifully illustrated look at the Vikings as seafarers, traders, colonisers and craftsmen.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



For Kids who love history!

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sinister stories and
gruesome gifts

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WRAPPED UP IN
THIS EPIC MAG!



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spy kit

Fart
trumpet
and gooey
slime

Knight's
gauntlet
grabber

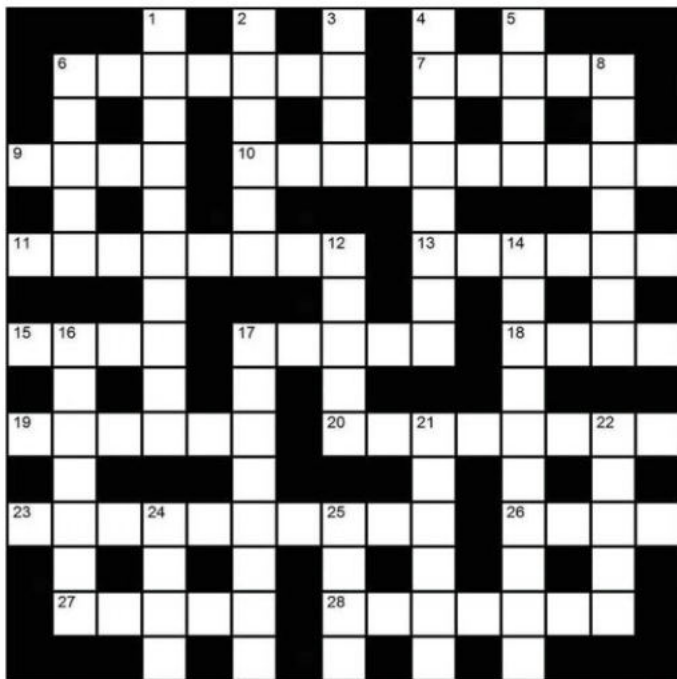
Spooky
skeleton

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CROSSWORD N° 31

Put your history knowledge to the test and you could win a fantastic set of *Dad's Army* prizes

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 6** Leo ____ (1898-1964), Budapest-born US nuclear physicist, a key figure in the Manhattan Project (7)
7 Country in which the Mughal Empire flourished (5)
9 Collective term for the WWII countries fighting the Allies (4)
10 ____ A.A.H., the 1850 poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (2,8)
11 Title character of the 1852 novel by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe (5,3)
13 First Baron ____, title of military officer Fitzroy Somerset (1788-1855) (6)
15 Alternative name for the fourth-century Saint Erasmus of Formia, the patron saint of sailors (4)

- 17** Subatomic particle discovered in 1964 (5)
18 Middle-eastern country ruled by Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi (1941-1979) (4)
19 Oil-rich sultanate, independent since 1984 (6)
20 'The ____', nickname given to Margaret Thatcher (4,4)
23 Cornish town and harbour, most southerly port on the British mainland (10)
26 William Howard ____ (1857-1930), the 27th President of the United States (4)
27 French city chosen as the seat of the Duchy of Burgundy in 1015 (5)
28 "To see the absurd nature of Englishmen, that cannot

forbear laughing and jeering at everything that looks ____"
 – Samuel Pepys, 1662 (7)

DOWN

- 1** Nickname for Hollywood (10)
2 One who follows the ideas of the founder of the People's Republic of China (6)
3 Family name of the 18th-century Scottish architects William, John and Robert (4)
4 German battleship sunk by the Royal Navy in May 1941 (8)
5 River that has historically formed part of Germany's eastern border (4)
6 Member of a tribe that made incursions into Gaul and Britain during the fifth century (5)
8 US state admitted to the Union in 1819 (7)
12 ____ Dolphins, sports franchise founded in 1965 (5)
14 Gruesome means of execution used in France between 1792 and 1977 (10)
16 Harold ____ (1904-95), England cricketer noted for his bowling in the 'Bodyline' tour of 1932-33 (7)
17 Vidkun ____ (1887-1945), Norwegian Minister President and Nazi collaborator (8)
21 California city, formerly a centre of sugar beet manufacture (6)
22 Daniel ____ (1660-1731), English pamphleteer and author of *Robinson Crusoe* (5)
24 ____ Hideki (1884-1948), Japanese Prime Minister, executed for war crimes (4)
25 Royal House in Sweden (and Poland), founded by King Gustav I in 1523 (4)

CHANCE TO WIN

Dad's Army goody bag!

With the release of *Dad's Army* – the star-studded reboot of the classic TV series – here's a chance to win a copy of the film on DVD, plus a special edition mug, badges and ration book. *Dad's Army* is out now on Digital HD, Blu-ray and DVD, from Universal Pictures (UK).



DVD WORTH £10 PLUS A BAG OF GOODIES

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, July 2016 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **july2016@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **20 July 2016**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 29



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The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediacompany.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to amend these terms and conditions or to cancel, alter or amend the promotion at any stage, if deemed necessary in its opinion, or if circumstances arise outside of its control. The promotion is subject to the laws of England. Promoter: Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited



NEXT MONTH

ON SALE **21 JULY**

.....

ALI IN EXILE

Stripped of his titles. Banned from the ring.
But he refused to give up the fight

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

JULIUS CAESAR **CAPTAIN COOK** **WWII BURMA**
CAMPAIGN **ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES** **CHINESE**
CULTURAL REVOLUTION **THE REBIRTH OF THE**
OLYMPICS **ALFRED THE GREAT** **Q&A** **AND MORE...**

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life

A-Z of History

Time to take a tour together with **Nige Tassell** through a treasure trove of tomfoolery, titbits, throwbacks and topsy-turvy trinkets

TUBBY TUDOR

In 1536, the svelte 44-year-old Henry VIII suffered an accident while enjoying one of his favourite sports, jousting. The resultant leg injury became ulcerous, making him increasingly immobile. It's clear what the King then spent his days doing. Within four years, his feast-filled waist had ballooned from 32 to 52 inches.

TELLING THE TITANIC TRAGEDY

While James Cameron's 1997 movie *Titanic* scooped awards a-plenty, it's by no means the only cinematic telling of the famous ship's sinking. Indeed, the first was a 1912 silent film titled *Saved From the Titanic*, starring actress – and survivor of the disaster – Dorothy Gibson. It premiered just 29 days after the tragic event itself.

Toothbrush doing time

Europe's first mass-produced toothbrush was invented during the 1770s in London's Newgate prison by William Addis, an inmate unhappy about having to clean his teeth using a soot-coated rag. Other indispensable items invented behind bars include vulcanised rubber and the pocket calculator.



TUT'S FAMILY TREE

Tutankhamun married his own half-sister, but that may not have been the only intra-family relations. Analysis of the pharaoh's DNA in 2010 suggested his parents were brother and sister, which may explain the Boy King's congenital defects of a club foot and cleft palate.

Terrifically titled Tarquinius

The seventh and last king of Rome – before the dissolution of the monarchy and establishment of the Roman Republic in 509 BC – was a ruthless despot, known for his iron rule. He also had probably the greatest name in the history of Ancient Rome: Tarquinius Superbus.

TUNEFUL TYPEWRITER

When he unveiled his prototype typewriter in 1857, 21-year-old Rhode Island inventor Samuel W Francis described his new creation as a “literary piano”. It's easy to see why – the machine indeed resembled a piano, with 26 white keys providing the letters, while the black keys took care of punctuation marks.

TRAIN STATION TURNOVER

In September 1942, on one of the fiercest days of fighting in the Battle of Stalingrad, the city's main railway station changed hands between German and Soviet control no fewer than 14 times in just six hours.

TERROR OF TENNIS

Although quite sedate, the indoor sport of real tennis did for the French monarch, Charles VIII. On his way into a match in 1498, he banged his head on the lintel of the door and slipped into an instant coma, from which he never awoke.

Burlington House COURTYARD LATES

 www.sal.org.uk/lates

24 June (Friday), 6-9 pm

Society of Antiquaries: Drop-in for a short historic play, exhibition & library tours

Royal Society of Chemistry: *Why does asparagus make your wee smell?* (talk)

Royal Academy of Arts: Visit the *Summer Exhibition 2016*

15 July (Friday), 6-9 pm

Linnean Society: *Nature and Enlightenment* (tour)

Royal Astronomical Society: Explore the cosmos, see how comets are formed, and visit the library

Society of Antiquaries: Drop-in for a short historic play, exhibition & library tours

Royal Society of Chemistry: *Alphabet of Our Universe* (poetry)

Geological Society: *Maps, Meteorites, Mary Anning & the Missing Link*

Royal Academy of Arts: *Summer Exhibition 2016 & David Hockney RA: 82 Portraits and I Still-life*

26 August (Friday), 6-9 pm

Society of Antiquaries: Drop-in for library tours, demonstrations & displays by modern antiquarians

Royal Society of Chemistry: *The Science of Life* (comedy)

Royal Academy of Arts: *David Hockney RA: 82 Portraits and I Still-life*



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